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FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

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A JUST TRIBUTE TO BUCHANAN.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, and the admirers of heroic self-consecration to the cause

THE GRAVE OF BUCHANAN.

" As we rambled near the village of Bassa, we came to

Whose is you grave, where branches wave Of tropic shrub, and tree ? The quiet river flowing near,

While dimly seen, the shades between, A distant village stands; I ask whose noteless grave is that, Scooped in the sultry sands? Then o'er my soul, a whisper stole

And forth a treasured image came That years had garnered well,-Unsealed the dark and flashing eye. Uprose the form of grace-Buchanan ?-dost thou slumber here

From memory's sacred cell,

In this sequestered place? No gushing tear-drop marked thy dust, From a fond mother's eve. But suffering Afric mourned for thee With throbs of agony .-

For thee,-who in her pressing need A hero's might displayed,-And with a statesman's studious thought Her early councils swayed.

O! earthly fame! it matters not The towering fane to rear,-Or proudly swell the trumpet blast,

For dying crowds to hear,-And grave a name on marble tomb For time to eat away,-And cast those motives into shade That wait the judgment-day ;-

For though Benevolence may toil Long 'neath the opposing blast ;-And unrewarded seem to sink In martyrdom at last;-

Yet shall its holy annal find And win the plaudit of the Judge Who ruleth earth and sky.

For the Heraid and Journal.

VISIT TO THE HERALD OFFICE. To all the Readers and Patrons of the Zion's Herald,

for fulfilling my promise of taking you through ers can make out, he says, "how do ye dothe remaining departments of the establishment good trim for such an exciting adventure; for versation just now, I am busy." premises, and drag into light secret matters and gaged on a leader for the paper next week. operations; and, moreover, undertakes to so far fascinate a man as to make him divulge his own secret thoughts, and actually to tell of his own faults and peculiarities, one has need of a strong heart and steady nerves. Come then, good friends, and let us this morning make the sanctum of the editor of the Herald a social call, with these two objects in view-firstly, to become more perfectly acquainted with the labors and difficulties of editorial life; and, secondly, that, having the editor before you, your weekly perusal of the Herald may be more interesting, as we always read a book with greater pleasure after having seen the author. Now I do not you all, the artist cannot pass the picture to editor's chair, and many of us thinking we are a dark box filled with certain gasses, which fix the impression. All the conversation held with the readers of the Herald must be through the ears of the editor, as the cotton cannot be drawn out into the smooth and even thread, and woven

will soon see. We are here again, and you perceive the door of letters; this host of papers is to be examined, of that box in the corner is closed; wait a mo- and this is scissors work. And now comes the ment, the occupant will soon appear. Hark! tug of war, the examination of correspondence that's his foot-fall on the stairs—rapid, light, but firm—for the owner of that foot never puts it down until he knows where it is to rest; here

men are yet in their boyhood. our worthy friend, the editor; he cannot endure cation and insert it in," &c.; the editor can for any length of time the excitement of preach- make nothing of it, and it slides under the taremarked, that cannot be, for the editor is a strictly temperate man. "Ha, ha," said he, "can't help that, I saw him, and know it was him. I was stopping at the — House in lines," &c.:

this city last summer, and having a lady with me who was a Methodist, I thought she would like to see the editor of the Herald; and as we sat at the table at dinner I just said to the waiter, so as to be sure, just tell us which is the of philanthropy, the following beautiful lines, from the editor of the Herald, and he did so. Now, said Poetess of America. The tribute which it pays to the I to my companion, we will watch him, and see memory of Buchanan is justly deserved. His name, if he takes his wine—and, sir, he did it! we his deeds, and his praise are interwoven with the very existence of Liberia; and "ages yet unborn" shall hear his worth, and revere and cherish his memory.

If he takes his wine—and, sit, he did it. saw him uncork, and pour it out and drink it. Ha ha, I see him, sir." By this time our Saxhis worth, and revere and cherish his memory. cannot be so-would you know him if you should see him again?" "Like a book." "Well," said we, pulling off our hat and standa secluded spot, under a cluster of trees, near the banks of the Benson, where was a solitary grave. This was no other than that of his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, the late lamented Governor of Liberia."—Letter of Rev. J. Rambo, to Elliot Cresson, Esq. very small man, and never boarded at a public house. Our friend saw that he was sold, and low too. "O," said he, "this is Zion's Herald office, it was the ____," naming another paper in the city; "I confounded the two, but I had it right when I told it." We offer here a re-flection: "Editors of professedly religious papers should be very cautious how they drink wine in public places."

Our editor is active and diligent, having the interest of his paper at heart, and he labors hard in his vocation. He brings to his task a sound judgment, a discriminating and perhaps severe taste, and rare critical powers; he sees things in a clear light, and seldom if ever exhibits a confusion of ideas; he writes with rapidity and writes much, though during the past season ill health prevented his writing so much for the Herald as usual. He has one trait of character which will make him a useful man living, and remembered and regretted when dead,-his straightforwardness; he has not learned the art of the Irishman, who could "shoot round the corner," but when he lets fly a shaft it goes straight to its mark; he admits no expediency where moral principle is involved, and we trust it will never be permitted any to hurl at him the charge of having forsaken his early principles, as in the case of Sir F. Burdett, who though in early life a stern reformer, in his last days could speak sneeringly of the "cant of re-"There is such a thing," replied Lord John Russell, " as the re-cant of reform." Alas, for the dough-faced occupants of too many editorial chairs and clerical show-boxes of the present day; their very ashes will be scattered by the same breath which now applauds. While the faithful advocate of right against might will write upon the hearts of generations to come the sentence, more enduring than chiselled marble, " he dared to utter the truth."

But I have kept you too long in waiting-let us look in upon our friend; he always sits with his door open, for he cannot live without air, though of course an editor can live without money; you see as you enter a long table running the entire length of the place, that is about five feet; in front is a case of books, and a single arm chair contains the corpus of the editor; we address him, and without lifting his eyes from his paper upon which he is drawing I propose to improve the present opportunity strange characters, which no one but the printtake a chair and look over the papers;' at No. 7 Cornhill, howbeit the writer is not in being interpreted is, "do not engage me in conwhen one is going to explore his neighbor's friends, and listen; you see the editor is en-Glance at an editor's artillery; a small dish of paste, three or four wretched looking pens. which look as though they might have been the ones Job wished his enemy had when he desired him to write a book-a most outre looking pair of shears, which are old enough to have been the very article with which Absalom polled his head, the point of one blade broken off; an inkstand, papers, scraps, books, &c. &c. Here our editor prepares dishes for the numerous family of the Herald week by week-brainwork, brain-work, friends; yet the least of his trouble is found in getting up his own articles; there is care and perplexity arising from the undertake to say that I shall make you see the great variety of tastes and interests; the difficulty of satisfying his numerous correspondents, sit for his portrait; and then be it known to each of whom imagines themselves fitted for an the friends of the Herald without subjecting it deserving of the degree of A. M.; and truly, if guerrian picture is completed—shutting it up in yet. O how easily does an editor engulf a correspondent in disappointment! How many of us have freighted a sheet with the product of a laboring brain, and having put it to sea, waited impatiently to hear from our venture, but in vain; our argosy was not again heard fromshe went down with all her treasure, into a gulf through a picking machine; a recollection of through a picking machine; a recollection of this fact will explain some mysteries which you about a peck of newspapers and a large package

he comes, a dapper little gentleman, five feet Here a dozen letters at least, some directed to four in his boots, straight as an arrow and active Rev. A. Stevens, some to Editor of Zion's Heras electricity, thirty-five years of age, and yet ald, and some to Zion's Herald. And now as he has lived longer than most men of sixty; or- these seals are opened there will follow all kinds ganized with a peculiarly compact and active of phenomena, smiles and murmurings. Listen: brain, he began to think and to act while most "Mr. Editor. Please credit," &c.; and here is money for the agent-" strange our agents can-You will say, as you see him drive through not remember that all letters on business should the room, "that man will do what he does with be directed to Bro. F. Rand." So the editor all his might." He just nods to us right and thinks. Now this money might drop out among left, and passes into his box. I cannot call it these masses of papers and rubbish of an ediroom, for the dimensions are so small; and pity tor's room and be lost, or in a fit of abstraction, it is that the subscription list of his paper could for an editor is subject to fits, he might twist it not be so increased as to afford him ample space up and thrust it into his inkstand, as it is said in which to expand his mind; as it is, the top Webster once did with a retaining fee; at any of his window must be dropped a little, to give rate, agents should remember that our editor his thoughts an opportunity to "wing their sanctum is a dangerous place for money, though rapid flight." A word more about this same no reflection is intended. Another-and it is a editor, and then we will step in and see him in fact that such a letter came to this part of Cornhis vocation. You observe his head is large, hill not long since—"I want the Sabbath School indeed it is disproportioned to his body; he Messenger sent in a package by express, and I has an excess of nervous power; that is, his want the privilege of having the "Olive Branch" nervous and muscular systems are not well bal- put in with them, and also a package of "paanced; hence his health broke down early. An tent medicine," as it will save expense!" That engine is often put into a boat altogether too man ought to devote himself to lecturing on large for her tonnage, and the result is, she is soon shaken to precess. Thus has it been with wish you would correct the following communi-

ing; and the labor of conducting the Herald ble. Now it is a shame for correspondents to prostrates him, though at this present, his send such an article; if you cannot write as you health is quite good-thanks to a good Provi- would like to see yourself in type, write and dence and cold water; and thereby hangs a tale: burn until you can, or else send nothing to the A few weeks since, the writer being in the of-fice of the Herald, a gentleman came in to pay for some subscribers in the country, and in some ble. Here are three pages of obituary of a child way in our conversation the subject of Temper- four years of age; to ten persons it would be ance was introduced, and the gentleman re- interesting-thousands would say a paper should marked that he had seen the editor of the Her- not be filled with such matter; the editor drops ald once, and he saw him taking wine! But we a tear for the afflicted ones, cuts off the first line

"Lines on Northampton Canal. Thou mighty ditch, thy sparkling waves, Once I delighted to behold:

Where once my active limbs I laves.

And horn-pouts caught, a good many more than I sold." That'll do! "requiescat in pace," i. e. under the table. Another and another, and yet another! of nearly of the same type, and under the table they go. Now all this is private, no eye but the editor's sees these things, unless once in a while he gets perplexed and calls in a doctor for consultation. And when the place is full and he has an " auto da fe," he does it slyly. I saw him once, I shall not forget it; he perhaps thought no one saw him; he came out of his sanctum with his arms full of these forsaken children, and he looked as though he might have wept, and marching slowly up to the stove, he cast a peculiar glance around and then into the flames they went. 1 caught some parts of the eulogy: "poor fellows-hopes-ambition-good time coming-rise," &c.; and then such a rush of thoughts as went up through that old stovepipe! And methought I heard wailings, and ong-drawn sighs, and groans, and I saw long visaged, sad looking beings hovering about the top of the chimney, watching their "airy nothings" as they rose into their apotheosis. And among all I heard, dark hints, and subdued anathemas, against a certain luckless wight, and of leaving him hereafter, and of letting him and his "paper go down." But they did not see him in his chair again wiping his eyes! But between them. It certainly is not consistent I hear one of you say,—"I'd put 'em in!" with just views of the shortness of life, to conso would I, friends, if I were an jeditor. Once a year, about the time of old Sante Claus' an- medley that makes up most of the secular papers; nual visit, I would make up one outside of much of it is worthless, and a considerable part original communications, verbatim et liberatim worse-enervating the mental powers and unet spellatim, and all other 'ims you ever heard fitting them for serious efforts. of, and send it off as a Christmas present; it would save many a doctor's bill! Do you to suppose that a great reader is necessarily a he is surrounded by a strong guard. See you it can be called a compliment to say of a man, that tall, majestic figure in the corner yonder, he is a great reader of newspapers. with high and broad forehead, a sparkling eye, On the other hand, no person can fill up the and grave countenance, his left hand supporting measure of usefulness to his family or to society his robe, while his right grasps a scroll? that is without some information of the events making beautiful female form, neat, tasteful and smiling, ry, and this can only be gained from the newsholding tablets and pencil? that is taste. See you that winged female figure, with large, brilliant eye upward turned, and leaning on a harp? that is poesy. And now by the door see you that discriminating judgment tells, will be of advanstalwart form, clad in complete armor from tage; skip the rest, or glance at the caption of "head-piece" to greaves, and leaning on his heavy broad sword? that is the grim old guardian of the rights of the 40,000 readers of the posted up as to the various items of the news of Herald. And thus you perceive that he is not an the day. unlicensed man, at liberty to do as he pleases; There is, however, one class of papers that

in;" and now we have marked him, he has perusing a whole page, "I have lost an hour." iust as quietly passed his pen through a whole | Not only will our growth in holiness be progrenadiers were fain to fly. However, there is back window to the printing office.

> For the Herald and Journal. PENSEES DETACHEES.

> > MAN.

Man is a bundle of contradictions. In the mechanism of his mind he exhibits the lineaments of an angel; while his lower nature displays little else than the brute.

He is made capable of soaring to the loftiest heights, and striking the harps of seraphs, and filling the celestial courts with the softest music, yet he grovels in the dust with the meanest insects and worms.

Possessing the capacity for endless felicity. he, nevertheless, weeps and groans in ineffable

The acute and vigorous mind of Pascal started this question. "If man is not made for God. why is he happy only in him? If man is made for God, why is he contrary to him?" And the sceptical Pope, with great truth, represents

"In doubt to deem himself a god or beast." With what graphic power and beauty does Dr. Young draw the antithesis of human exist-

How complicate, how wonderful is man! An heir of glory, a frail child of dust! Helpless immortal, insect infinite!

A worm; a god!"

AFFLICTIONS. Afflictions, in some of their varied forms, are frequent visitants of every human breast. They are a necessary part of our discipline in this The Christian virtues are plants that flourish only, like certain mosses, beneath inclement skies and amid a frosty atmosphere. The royal Psalmist declared, "Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now have I kept thy word." They break the hard soil of the heart, and prepare it for the reception of the Word of Life. They exhibit human infirmity, and thus tend to lead us to Him who is almighty, and whose strong arm shall invigorate the confiding

We should bear in mind, that afflictions possess no power to renew or sanctify the heart. They may be compared to the snow, in this respect, which, though cold in itself, preserves the earth from the frosts and prepares it to yield an abundant harvest.

Hence we may remain unblest by their repeated visits-indeed the heart may become, under them, still more obdurate and unfeeling. They even have a tendency to render the mind sour and misanthropic.

Cecil hit upon the truth when he affirmed, in reference to afflictions, "If the spirit of prayer be not poured out on a man, he will like a wounded beast skulk to his den and growl

To the believer, the tears, sufferings, the bloody sweat and dying agony of the Redeemer

reads in it the prophecy of a brighter life to

The rememberance of those deep afflictions sustains him under every trial. The martyr as he has consumed at the stake has been enabled, on the remembrance of Christ's last hours, to endure joyfully his pains, and to triumph in an inspiring faith and exalted hope. Christ having assumed the infirmities of our nature, feels for us a deeper sympathy. B. SIRRELL.

Smoky Hollow, Dec., 1849.

For the Herald and Journal. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Newspapers-Religious papers-Zion's Herald.

BRO. STEVENS :- It is said that Lord Hale one of the most diligent of students and learned of men, seldom inquired the news of the day. So deeply was he engaged in serious studies and profound meditations, he considered it a waste of precious time to allow his attention to be diverted from them by any thought on mere passing events; they were not worthy his consideration; to his views may be opposed the sentiments of the poet:-

Though man should live coeval with the sun, The patriarch pupil should be learning still, And dying, leave his lesson half unlearned.

If the question be asked, who was right, the philosopher or the poet, the answer will be, as in many other disputed points, the truth lies

wonder at the editor's severity? There are man of knowledge;" and if this be true with some things you have not yet seen in his sanctum; respect to the perusal of books, I do not see how

Mark you in that other corner that up the multifarious record of the world's histo-

should he violate the laws of this sanctum, ought not to be ranked with the ordinary newsgenius would freeze him with a frown, taste press; they take higher ground, and many will would cover him with blushes with a curl of her aspire (so much is disclosed in them) to the digbeautiful lip; and poesy would rend the strings nity of useful books-these are the religious from her harp and lash him out of his office there- hebdomadals. When well conducted, (which is with; while as he went out, the old guardian generally the case) scarcely anything can be of rights, with his sword, would cleave his found in their pages that will not repay perusal skull to his shoulders. Good friends, do not -original essays from our best thinkers, gems hurry so, there is really no danger. M. T. of poetry, extracts from old writers, "the pure P. S. My good friend "the agent," stoutly wells of English undefiled," dissertations on the remonstrated against the admission of an allu- various Christian duties, advice to parents, to sion to himself in my last sketch, but the the young, and indeed to every class and age editor smiled and said "Good, good-must go may here be found, and no man can say after

page of my present letter as a Cossack would moted, and our stock of sanctified knowledge his lance through a Frenchman, without as much be increased by a regular perusal of these pub as "by your leave, Monsieur;" but we have no lications, but from the excellent "Gleanings of redress, though the old fellow at the door did rouse himself; but as his eye fell on the lillipution form of the editor his countenance looked Items," "Review of the Week," we can keep more "in sorrow than in anger," and we long up with our own age without loss of time in wading through the columns of a daily paper here is a digest of the best of its contents.

> For myself I cannot say with an aged member of the New York Conference, "that I have read through and through every number of the Christian Advocate and Journal since its commencement," but can state that I constantly look over three of the leading journals of our church, Zion's Herald being of course among the number, and must be allowed to say in conclusion, that while I find in each something to please, something to instruct, yours, Mr. Editor, is not a whit behind its cotemporaries for whiteness of paper, clearness and variety of type, judicious selections, editorials, and original contributions in poetry and prose,-your Herald at least equals the others. May it long live and prosper!

New York, Jan. 25.

For the Herald and Journal.

SHORT ESSAY ON LYING. "Whose tongue so'er speaks false,

Not truly speaks; who speaks not truly, lies."

To lie, is to attempt to make a false impres sion; and although, in its common acceptation, it is applied to the making of false impressions by speech; yet it may equally well be employed where false impressions are intended to be created by action, by appearances, or by any other

means than speech. Lying is of the devil; for the Scriptures say that he is a liar, and was so from the beginning,

and that he is the father of lies. That which particularly makes him a devil is his lying spirit; and that which makes him the devil, par eminence, is, that he is the prince of liars. The devil never more successfully deceives, than when he appears as an angel of light; and his children here on earth never practice greater deception than when they appear honest men. He, possessed of a lying spirit, who continually endeavors to deceive, by word and deed, in one sense does and speaks the truth; for his actions are a truthful index of his character; but he who. possessed of a lying spirit, continually does and speaks like a true man, practices the greatest eception, and tells the greatest of lies; for his life is a lie, and death puts the seal to it, and there is no clue left to its detection. It were best for him possessed of a lying spirit, and who delights in deception, to speak and act like an honest man; for then he will create the falsest impression which he could make, and deceive the world in respect to his true character; and it were best for the truth-loving man never to use deception, as he would deprecate nothing more than to have the world deceived in respec to his true character, and take him to be that

which he is not. So it were best, both for the truth-loving man and the lover of falsehood, if they would compass their wishes, to speak and act in honesty; and surely the world would be the better for it. It is a notorious fact, that none are more obnoxious to deception than deceivers themselves; for, conceiving themselves masters in the art of creating false impressions in others, they never suspect others can or will possess the deepest interest and the loftiest undertake to deceive them; and their attention significance. His faith appropriates the blessed being directed to the "ways and means" of deresults of that agony to his individual need, and ceiving others, they are left free to be easily im-

their own greatest dupes; for, going upon the maxim, that "a lie well stuck to is better than the truth wavering," they continue repeating a false tale with such frequency, that, although they do not succeed in making others believe it, they at last succeed in making themselves believe it, and thus become the dupes of their own inventions. A reputation for integrity is a liar's stock in trade; and he must needs be a cunning rogue if he shall keep his capital good. We once knew a person who, his friend having discovered the falsity of an artful tale which he had told him, laughed at his friend immoderately for having believed the tale at all, and that he had been able thus to impose upon him. The friend replied, " In one sense thy false tale deceived me, and in another it undeceived me; it deceived me in respect of those things to which it related; but undeceived by giving me an insight into thy real character, concerning which I was greatly mistaken, having taken thee to be a person of integrity; but "go thy ways," said he, "thou canst deceive me no more, thy capital is sunk." There is but little truth or honesty in the world, but lies and cheats on every hand;

in the church, sham Christians; in the state, sham patriots; and in social life, sham friends. So in every department of life, there are subtle and guileful persons, who wear the cloak of outward appearance with such seeming grace and honesty, as that a man had need to keep his heart closed, and his eyes open, who would not be hoodwinked to his own disadvantage, nor be used as a tool for the advantage of others. Happy is that man who, in the midst of guile and treachery, shall yet preserve his soul in

strict integrity.
South New Market, N. H.

For the Herald and Journal.

How strangely are mortals circumstanced

WATCHNIGHT REFLECTIONS. Watchnight, 12 o'clock.

how varied the influences that surround them; and how closely do joy and sorrow approximate, though they so widely differ in natures, and their effect is so unlike. And though sorrow may truly be said to be the enemy of joy-a jealous, envious opponent of happiness-yet they so ultimately operate upon the human heart, it might be deemed they have a natural interest and reciprocity of action. At one moment the heart drinks in the bright rays of hope, reviews the the bower of content when all around bids repose, seated on the downy couch of ease, dreams itself into paradise; for sure there are fertile spots in life's desert where we would wish to stay, where we often forget that we are on a pilgrimage, and where we would fain build tabernacles. There are moments in time's dark, rapid ourse, that are desired to eternity; there are airy hues surrounding earthly objects that seem orrowed from a brighter sphere, and we would choed in earthly bowers that we fondly hope re notes from the celestial choir in which sin make no discord. But anon, the jostling f time's ponderous car arouses the rapt spirit, reaks the enchantment, and the startled vision iews, instead of the bright thing that wooed it slumber, the dark, dread form of grief perched a some overlooking height, as the fierce condor n the Andes sits. But joy returns immediately ith the king bird's power, and the foul bird f havoc for his self's safety spreads his wings or flight. Now it is no marvel that with such ver-changing circumstances surrounding us, such omplicated food for the mind, such variegated cenery for the mental vision and the soul's aze, and being withal imperfect in our atures, that the tide of thought is so fluctuatng and our conduct so grossly wrong, except under the guidance of His spirit who is without variableness or shawdow of turning, and leadeth

the soul aright.

And now at the final hour of the departing year how strongly do the emotions of the heart oppose each other; and yet they seem unwilling to deride, and parted from each other, to depart The still, small chambers of the heart are filled with guests whose aspects vary as much as the costumes of the different nations of the earth. In one part crouches the meagre, hideous form of grief, uttering inaudible sounds; in another may be seen remorse, with giant height and awful demeanor, standing before the bright form of joy, and striving to dim her lustrous eye and cloud her sunny brow with dark rehearsal of the misdoings of the past. Hope presents her boquet of budding beauty, which is quickly blighted by the mildew touch of despair; happiness stands at the threshold, in doubt whether to enter or fly; recollection has arrived with many pleasant memories which she has embalmed through the past year, and holds them up in fearless defiance to the gaze of remorse, despair and grief, and bids hope and joy and happiness take courage at these happy relics, saved from the wreck of time. But with all the contention and strife, happy is that heart which, when the last siege is made, shall be able to drive out remorse, with his brother tyrants that have made so many unwelcome visitations to its citadel, and retain the bright company of hope, joy and happiness. Even now among the many petty vexations that make their abode in the human heart, there is great reason for gratitude-for heartfelt thankfulness, on the part of those who enjoy the common blessings of life, whom rosy-cheeked health still deigns to greet; who are not in bondage in expiation of crimes, nor under the hand of oppression, who are not far removed from the land of their birth and the home of their hearts-

> " For which they heave the exile's sigh, And shed the exile's burning tear."

Grateful indeed ought they to be, enjoying these peace-giving favors; if they have not hoarded wealth, or a mine of dust, which, when life's sands have ebbed to their finish, lose their solvency, and will not purchase the then valued boon of life. Bristol, Maine.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

Some of the papers have been debating the question touching the utility of religious newspapers. The Puritan Recorder says :- "We should as soon think of debating the question whether the evils inflicted upon men by a scorching sun, did not render it expedient for us to go and put out the sun. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and as this debate has brought to us a compliment from a source whence we have not been wont to receive such "courtesies," it would seem ungrateful in us, not to make due acknowledgments by entering it on our records. The Independent, in sustaining its argument as to the influence and

responsibility of religious papers, says:—
"But we will say confidently that if among

posed upon themselves. Liars are frequently, the Presidents of the Colleges in Massachusetts, it could be determined which one is more richly qualified by the endowments of genius, of learning and of grace-which one is most capable of great thoughts, great plans, great emotions, and most enriched with knowledge and with utterance-and if that one could be transferred from the laureled dignity of his academic office, to the editorial control of The Puritan Recorder. he would soon find, and the church and the country would soon be made to feel, that he had been transferred from one 'responsible station' to another, less honored indeed, and more thankless, but of still higher responsibility."

For the Herald and Journal.

WILBRAHAM.

MR. EDITOR :- I suppose that a great num-

ber of the readers of the Herald are acquainted with the place that bears this name, and to them a few lines respecting it may not be uninteresting. And how many hearts will swell with emotions of pleasure as they reiterate that sweet name, Wilbraham. A thousand vivid recollec-tions rush to the mind, and memory brings to our view all those old familiar scenes which were of every-day occurrence to us during our stay in that delightful place. With what gratitude do we remember the moral and mental instructions which we there received. And doubtless many, very many can date the conversion of their souls to the instruction there received and the influence there exerted over them. How many young hearts have bowed at that altar and given themselves away to their Redeemer and his cause, and have arisen with new hearts and new resolutions, and gone forth in the world exerting an influence which like the ripple in the ocean caused by the dropping pebble, shall widen and deepen until lost in the boundless ocean of eternity. We remember those rambles, those sweet refreshing walks upon the mountain, for the purpose of collecting specimens of botany and mineralogy, one of the last of which I now have in safe keeping at that repository of good things, my father's residence. And I expect to take it in my old withered hand when my head is silvered with age (should I live so long) and recall that green, sunny spot of my youth, when I culled the treasure from Wilbraham mountain. And then the scenery from that mountain, was it not enchanting? We recollect our accustomed place in the Literary Society, the Club or the Philo! which was always well filled, though persmiling guests that bear delight thither, and in haps not always to edification. And how lasting friendships formed there! friendships which have cheered us in prosperity and sympathised with us in adversity.

To the youth who may glance at these lines I would say, go to Wilbraham; you will find it a good place for both health and study. To parents I would say, send your sons and daughters to Wilbraham; it will cultivate their moral as well as their mental powers, refine their manners, and give them impulses for good which will vish they were of the drapery of heaven that follow them through life; send them, and my hey might never fade, there are sweet sounds word for it they will come home wiser and better children. AN OLD STUDENT.

Jan. 14, 1850.

PEWS. These should have no doors; they are unandy, the cause of much noise, and of no use. have never seen more than two churches, exept Episcopal, in all New England, that have ews right. These have a narrow shelf, undereath the little sloping board that tops the back f each pew. The "shelf" is for the Bible and ymn book; the "board," is to recline the face n in prayer time, towards the altar. But what a latter books make at the close of a hymn, when

they drop into the "rack;" did you ever mind it? For the first time in my life, twenty years ago ast fall, I looked into old John Street Church, New York, of a Sabbath morning, while the minister was at prayer; all the people seemed to join in it too-all the faces were bowed forward, and all eyes closed, apparently. The most thoughtless man could not have opened that door and looked in there, without being

awed into reverence. But here, where churches have no such coneniences, the most of the congregation have eased to have respect enough for God to stand up while he is addressed by the pastor, (as they nce did in good old "standing order" times) out sit down, and often gaze about. What a contrast on the score of devotional feeling, ensues from this? It is no small matter. Mr. Wesley says we should have the form of godliness, and with it seek the power. Every body knows that communion with God is not promoted by gazing at every thing to distract the

For many years I have been grieved at the total disregard of my remonstrances, except in one instance, viz., at West Thompson, Ct. I am ashamed and sorry that common decency, if nothing else, does not show our head men, or building committees, the impropriety of compelling our most pious females to either sit in prayer time, or turn their backs to the altar, and get down into the dirt, perhaps tobacco juice, on their knees!!

Now I think it right to castigate in any way please what I know, from much discussion and experience, to be offensive to good taste and sober regard for so sacred a place, till I see a reform. You, Mr. Editor, once reprobated turning the back to the altar while singing; and let me ask, is it less profane to do so while praying? You will agree with me in saying, everything be done decently and in order," not as meanly as mean can be.

Respectfully, &c., N. PERRIN, JR.

THE AGE OF THE STATES.

The following are the dates when the respective States entered the American Union :-

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania. December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feburary 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 20, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790; Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Ten-March 4, 1791; Rentucky, June 1, 1792; 1ennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, November 29, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, December 11, 1816; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Illinois, December 3, 1818; Alabama, December 4, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, August 10, 1821; Arkansas, June 15, 1836; Michigan, June 20, 1837; Florida, March 7, 1844; Texas, December 20, 1845; Wisconsin, December 29, 1848; Iowa, 1849. And California, in 1850?)

Berald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

OUR EPISCOPACY.

The New York correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, says:-- Bishop James has gone to New England, to perform a portion of that important part of the work of a Bishop- to travel through the work generally.' It is greatly to be regretted that so little of this kind of work is done, and I cannot but think the practical policy of our church, in leaving the Episcopacy so inadequately manned, is faulty. I could wish the next General Conference would double the number of Bishops, and provide for a distribution of the whole work into episcopal districts for four years, with an episcopate to

This idea has been suggested before, by we think, Bro. Hunter, of the Pittsburgh Advocate. It looks a little too diocesan for our views of Methodist Episcopacy. But so far as the increase of our superintendents is concerned we give our vote heartily in the affirmative. With their present limited number they can do little more than attend Conferences, and fly rapidly over the interjacent spaces. The great moral influence which ought to pertain to the office must therefore be limited to the annual sessions. It is salutary, and we freely say invaluable there, but it would be much more useful in other spheres. Our Bishops ought to be numerous enough to visit the principal points of our work, attend the missionary anniversaries and other great occasions, encourage our laborers in district or preacher's meetings, &c., &c. The additional expense of additional officers for the purpose, would be indemni-fied to the church with incalculable interest by the moral advantages thus gained. We submit the subject for reflection preparatory to the next General Conference One thing we hope the preachers of New England have settled, viz., that if at all possible, they must have a superintendent resident in New England after that session. This must be insisted on, if we respect the wishes and necessities of our churches.

DR. DIXON.

A writer in the Wesleyan Times, (the organ of the "expelled preachers" and their party) appeals fervently to Dr. Dixon, calling upon him to stand forth the champion of Wesleyan reform. It seems to be assumed that the Doctor has not committed himself against the agitators, and that his position in the Conference is somewhat ambiguous. The writer says :-

Many an eye watches you. Many make the inquiry, "what will Dr. Dixon do?" With many you, under God, are just now the sheet-anchor of Methodism.

For some years it has been generally understood, that you have not been altogether satisfied with the policy and acts of the dominant party in Wesleyan Methodism. It is generally supposed that your dissatisfaction had so increased, that you were glad to remove from the immediate circle of the clique. Rumor was busy in reporting and there were not wanting signs and manifestations confirmatory of and countenancing the rumor, that Dr. Dixon's views on divers matters of Wesleyan policy and its administration were, in some important sense and degree modifying. Nor was any one who knew the thoughtful ness and observant power of your mind surprised at this. Your "Methodism in America" made you the hope of Methodism in Britain. The lover of truth and of liberty will find in it a treasury of sentiments, harmonizing with ove and freedom. The defender of the rights of man and the assailant of tyranny and oppression will furnish himself from this arsenal with weapons of power, that will protect threatened liberty, and give heavy and fatal blows to despotism, though enthroned in power. Men, Wesleyans, by thousands, have read your "Methodism in America." They read it with enthusiasm. They lent it to their neighbors with eagerness. Your book, Sir, did not please every one. Despotism dreaded its circulation. The clique frowned on your temerity in publishing it, and distrusted you, and were displeased with you more than distrusted you, and were displeased with you more than ever. Its publication was a grave offence, for it levelled an overwhelming blow at the citadel of despotism, and it undermined the stronghold of dominant power in Methodism. The clique is irritated. Dr. Dixon will never ain have its confidence and love.
Your work on "American Methodism" was published

at a critical period. The whole Wesleyan world was in a state of excitement. The clique was aroused. A minority in Conference was upon its feet.

was at this period a man of might, a tower of strength, who had not yet declared himself on either side. Rumor had muttered that he was preparing for the con-flict. A whisper had been heard, and had spread through both camps, that his sympathies were with the men strug-gling for freedom, and that with an energy and eloquence which pleaded for the emancipation of the negro race, he was about to vindicate the rights of his ministerial but enthralled brethren. A dubious statement had appeared in print, that this man of power, whose weight thrown into the scale of freedom would decide the question, as a question of time, at least had said in reference to this "I must 'bide my time." The public mind was big with expectation as to the course he would take. Dr. Dixon, you were the man towards whom all eyes were directed.

At this crisis your volume made its appearence, striking terror into the clique, inspiring hope into the minority. The clique regarded it as an assault upon their power; the minority took courage, as an unmistakeable proof of your adhesion to the friends of freedom in Methodism. There could be no misapprehension—no room for error. You sympathised with freedom. You vindicated ministerial rights. You denounced clamor and partiality in the Conference. Your mind was expressed on the PRINCIPLES of the contest. "Dr. Dixon's book is in favor of the Liberals," was the general inference.

We have no doubt of the course Dr. Dixon will take We know his sentiments too well to doubt his sympathy with judicious reforms, but he will not approve the move ments of the agitators. He will be compelled to oppose them as ruinous to their designs and to the spiritual in terests of the body.

A GOOD PROPOSITION

The missionary cause has some steadfast friends in all parts of our church. A Baltimore correspondent of the Missionary Advocate makes the following

Having learned, through the circular reported by the committee appointed by the Missionary Society, the state of its finances, and feeling a deep interest in the a stranger to you, to make the following proposition—
that is, 1 will be one of ten persons to give the sum of
\$500 each, to raise the amount of \$5000 forthwith. Indeed, I think I am very moderate when I say that five hundred persons at least, out of a membership of 649,-740, ought to be found to give the above sum each, and be none the worse for it, but I think they would be much better off. I have often wondered why it was that, apparently, so little interest was felt by those enjoying th privileges of the Gospel, who had means to help. Oft-times I have been disposed to condemn and censure but then again I have thought, certainly they did no see (even if they have felt) as I have seen, and therefor condemn them not, as it is to their own Master they stand or fall. God has so abundantly blessed the writer, indeed, beyond what he could have expected, and much more than he deserves, that he feels himself a great debtor to grace, and trusts he will never forget th ace those blessings came. It is not necessary that anything more be said, as we all profess to know ou duty, and if we do it not, we shall surely be beater with many stripes. The time designated for a response to the above proposition will be the balance of this month December, and the month of January ensuing.

Are there none in New England who will respond to this liberal proposition? It is by such munificent efforts as these that our brethren in England lift their missionary interests out of embarrassment from time to time, and push them forward with such unrivalled energy. The mites do much both in respect to direct and reflex advantage, but those liberal souls that devise liberal things, the men whom the Lord has prospered, and prospered for this very purpose, they must rally to the standard with unwonted generosity in these exigencies of embarrassment. Our missionary treasury is now in such an exigency, as the late circular in the Herald shows; stand forth then, brethren, ye whom God has prospered, stand forth in this time of need, and let not his cause falter. Freely you have received, freely give. The blessing of God your Saviour will then recompense your sacrifices fully in this life probably, in the next certainly.

NEW HYMN BOOK.

We learn that the demand for the new Hymn Book has been unexpectedly great. It is fast being introduced in the churches throughout the Northern and Eastern States. Of its introduction into the West we have not vet learned. The demand for it is absolutely beyond the ability of the Book Concern to supply. The sales for the present year, it is calculated, will amount to a hundred thousand copies. It is a noble book, and will be heartily approved by our people, though they may have some minor differences of opinion respecting it. Let us supply all our New England societies with it promptly.

IS THE HALF CENTURY ENDED!

There is much debate in the papers on the questi whether the first half of the present century is past or not Some apparently intelligent minds insist that it is past, and a few of our brother editors insist that it is. The New York Tribune gives them the argumentum ad hominem on the point; fifty gold dollars, it contends, is half a hundred-lay them down on the table and take out of them forty-nine, and be content to leave the remainder, if you can. We will gladly lend our table editorial for such reckonings during a short time if the remainder in each count be given us for the indulgence. The Genesor Evangelist gives the following argument on the subject:

The year one began with its first instant, and ended with its last, as the first year. So the second year ended with the end of year two; the third with the end of year thee; the tenth with the end of year ten; the one hundredth with the end of one hundred; and the 4000th year ended with the end of 4000 years. The Christian era began with the year 4001, or first year of this era began with 4001, and ended with 4001; the year 4000 not belonging to the Christian era. In the same way the year 1800 ended the 18th century, and the year way the year 1800 ended the 18th century, and the year 1801 began the 19th century; and the first year of this century began and ended with the year 1801; so that the 49th year of the century ended with 1849 and closed with Dec. 31st, 1849; and the 50th year began with 1850, and will end with 1850. When the year 1850 ends, the first fifty years of this century will close, and we shall enter on the second half of the 19th century, when the year 1850 shall end; that is, when Dec. 31st, 1850 shall be completed. We live in the first half of the 19th century till the end of next December.

The same controversy existed, at the commencement of the century, and was conclusively disposed of by The odore Dwight, Esq., in the New Year's Address of the Connecticut Courant for Jan. 1, 1801, of which the following is an extract :-

> Precisely twelve o'clock last night, The eighteenth century took its flight. Full many a calculating head Has racked its brains, its ink has shed, To prove by metaphysics fine, A hundred means but ninety-nine; While at their wisdom others wondere But took one more to make a hundred Strange? at 'the eighteenth century's close, When bright 'Illumination's' ray Reads filled with mathematic b Dispute if two and two make four. Go on, ye scientific sages, Perhaps, as swells the vast amount, A century hence, you'll learn to count.

CALIFORNIA AND METHODISM.

The Western Christian Advocate does not approve the appointment of a Presiding Elder to California. Dr. Simpson thinks that Mr. Owen, now in the field, should have the appointment. The New York correspondent of the Advocate, in speaking of the appointment of two additional missionaries and the deliberations of the Board,

seconded by the Board, and, after a brief conversation was adopted with entire unanimity. Some, indeed, were in favor of a greater number. As to the expense, it was estimated, informally, that from two to three thousand dollars to each missionary, if married men, and half that sum if single, would be sufficient to send them out, and expected that they will find their livings where they do ir work; and it is believed that the impetus that such a movement would give to the cause of missions among our people, would vastly more than compensate,

It is believed that a very large preportion of the better part of the California emigrants are Methodists, or so re-lated to Methodism as to be most favorably inclined to lated to Methodism as to be most favorably inclined to that form of Christianity. Our ecclesiastical system is, also, just the thing for that country and state of affairs, and if we do our duty in the premises, I have no fears as to the result. I trust that, in selecting men for the important places designated, our Bishops will exercise their legitimate authority, and choose the men they want, and that none but first-rate men for the work will be appointed.

We hope that the augmentation of our laborers in this interesting field will be somewhat proportioned to the population of that country. There are several preachers on the spot who may be rendered available to the work, both for the good of their own souls and the extension of the mission.

CITY CAMP MEETING.

Under the above heading the Cincinnati correspondent of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, describes a combined movement of our churches in that city. He says: -" The several Methodist churches in this city have commenced, this week, a new plan of operation. Meetings are suspended for the evenings of the week, in all the churches exceptione, and services are held in that one church twice each day, seven and ten o'clock, A. M. Wesley Chapel is the first to share in this work. Next week a different charge will be favored, and so on until all have been visited with a city camp meeting. The consequences, it is hoped, will be greatly beneficial, especially to the members of the churches in promoting in their hearts the much-needed and glorious work of entire sanc-

REV. MR. STOCKTON.

The Presbyterian of the West says that Rev. Mr. Stockton, late pastor of the Reformed Methodist Church in Cincinnati, has resigned his charge, and proposes to establish a new no-creed church. With a view to this he has delivered his first lecture in the Unitarian Church. We have not learned what are to be the precise feature of this new church. During the last winter, Mr. Stockton preached several discourses, in which he held, that there is a middle place, called Paradise, in which the better class of heathen, and all who, having some grace, die in a state of imperfect sanctification, are placed; that, under the ministry of saints and angels, they may be fitted for heaven. We presume his present enterprise has reference to these views.

OUR MISSION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Missionary Advocate contains more interesting intelligence from California. Bro. Taylor, our missionary at San Francisco, discribes minutely his condition and

In regard to my family arrangements I have been fa-ored. Capt. Webb, from New-Bedford, son of the old breacher, though himself not a member, finished a new house contiguous to our chapel, a couple of weeks after our arrival, the use of which he kindly gave us for one We will occupy it a few days beyond that period His house, sixteen by twenty-four, one story and a half will rent here for at least four hundred dollars per month A single bed-chamber here, twelve feet square, rents for one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

Having proposed to erect a parsonage he says:-

I laid the matter before the brethren of the Society nd the Rev. Messrs. Hatch and Dve, Dr. White, former oncurred in and recommended the measure. I now have of Oregon, and others, and they all, with one consen concurred in and recommended the measure. I now have a lot, within a few feet of good water. My house, six-teen by twenty-six feet, one and a half stories high, will a few days, and we will be enabled to live as little expense to the Missionary Society as any family under similar circumstances. I am very much mistaken territory. But you inquire how I am to meet the expense of building? House-room, in any form, is such an object here, that I can pay for my house as others pay rent,—let out a part of it. In regard to support I purpose appointing a provisional committee to make an estimate of what it will cost us to live here, and shall expect to raise it. If so, I shall settle the appropriation you have made us, as your Board may determine. The most liberal apons of home bear a very small proportion to the

the prospects of the church will be interesting:-

The third Sunday we dedicated our chapel. The ser vices were conducted as follows: After the usual opening of singing and prayer, Brother Hatch baptized our little Oceana, born off Rio de la Plate, on the Atlantic, and baptized at the dedication of 1st M. E. C. in California. Morning lesson read by Brother Kellen. Preaching my self. Collection singing prayer and baptized. my self. Collection, singing, prayer and benediction Brother Wheeler. On that and the following Sunday Brother Wheeler. On that and the following Sunday we raised for our chapel about fifteen hundred dollars. I found a class-book of twenty names, and a small but spiritual class in charge of Brother White, from Oregon. We now have forty names, but many are wandering adventurers. We seldom see some of them. We have in class, every Sunday P. M. from twenty to forty persons, from every part of the Christianized world. I was just thinking this evening, while at work on my house, that this country was like the lower regions, for Satan has his seat here; and that it was like the penitentiary, for every one that comes here has to go to work. If he has no trade, he must learn one. And that it was like heaven, for here the Christians meet and greet each other from for here the Christians meet and greet each other freevery part of the world. Our class-meetings are glorio

Correspondence.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Amenia and Sharon Circuit, New York Conference classes, in the privilege of a church membership. These Here I was permitted to spend two years in dispensing Mr. Editor, in real truth are the three characteristics of as I was able the Word of Life. In the middle of this the church about to be, if not already established by that circuit the Amenia Seminary is located-an institution once almost world-wide eloquent minister of Jesus which has won its way to patronage and power almost Christ, Thomas H. Stockton, who a few years since atbeyond example; and that too principally through the tempted a similar freak in Philadelphia, but which went efforts of a few public spirited individuals. I may men- to nothing in a few days. I do not know how to speak of tion the name of one, now deceased, the pious, clear- the scheme now proposed by this gentleman, but I leave headed and faithful George Ingraham, Esq. He rests it to your readers if it is not a vagary unworthy the from his labors. The school is one of the very best in brain of the merest tyro in political or religious matters. the country. The steward, Hiram Vail, Esq., has done I have not a particle of ill-will against Mr. Stockton. and is doing nobly in the management of the boarding As an acquaintance and a gentleman I respect him; as department, and its financial affairs. The present Prin- a scholar, I consider his attainments very respectable, the best satisfaction in their several departments of with his theological theories I have no sympathy. I

our church. He is one of the honored few who connect the past with the present generation of Methodist preachers. For about sixty years he has proclaimed the gospel of Christ. He is still able to preach occasionally to the profit and gratification of his friends and neigh-

many years to bless his children and his children's chil- Heaven. dren and the church of God!

Bishop could not have made us!

held every Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Poughkeepsic page 344. The meeting to me was one of very great interest,—and leaves are bickering in the blast!" this form of Christian union impressed me most favora- Cincinnati, Jan. 28. bly. After the regular exercises were over, I took the liberty to speak of our Biblical Institute, and especially o was, I received about fifty dollars' worth of books at the hands of these good men. About twenty-five dollars' worth in addition were afterwards contributed by laymen of our church in this place.

We will next stop for awhile in the city of New York. epository, first series and elegantly bound, by Mr. M. H. Newman; also, a nearly complete set of the Methodist Quarterly Review, by Rev. W. K. Stopford, of Brooklyn ; also, most of the theological works of the Harpers, by Harper & Brothers; also, most of the theological works of the Appletons, by D. Appleton & Co.; fine donations for which it becomes us thus publicly to present our thanks. Also, Bro. Kidder purposes to present us a complete set of all the books which he has edited of our Sunday School catalogue, about 200 volumes. It is intended to present them in uniform binding. I am only discouraged from mentioning many other honored names and interesting facts in this connection, lest I should make this letter too long for your readers. My next will be an account of a trip to Maine.

Yours truly, Concord, N. H., Jan., 1850.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

DR. TEFFT AND KOSSUTH. Yourself and readers, probably have heard of the New England Society of this city, and the fact, that Dr. Tefft, editor of the Repository, was to deliver an address before this association, sometime during the present winter. This address was on Kossuth, the immortal Magyar, and was delivered on Thursday evening, the when he came down he was found, (if I mistake not) the 10th January, to a crowded audience; the lecture, at the urgent request of large numbers of our citizens, was driving pegs for dear life. So much for the blow-up repeated on the evening of the 24th of January, in Col- and the poor Methodists were so frightened by the co has been more lauded than this address on Kossuth. The lecturer on both occasions appeared totally to carry their praise they have maintained their integrity to the off his audience with him, and such were the bursts of M. E. Church, and are worthy members, now sitting applause that at times it was difficult to proceed with under their own vine, without any to molest or make his subject. This address was deliverd by request, to affraid. That portion of the meeting-house which was the citizens of Springfield, (Clarke Co...) Ohio, on Tues- under the control of those not friendly to the Methodist day evening the 15th ult., and after the departure of the cause, has been (since I came here) purchased, and the lecturer very complimentary resolutions were passed, whole painted, with other improvements, making it a and a petition to Congress for the interference of our beautiful house and in one of the handsomest locations Government in regard to Hungarian affairs, was put into in New England. Our congregation has been constantly circulation for signatures. The honorable Legislature of increasing, and is quite respectable as to character and and my religious prejudices lean toward Methodism. Such apparent self-gratulation would be altogether out dren. of place. I merely mention matters of fact with which all in our city are familiar, and I mention them partly us in our house during some repairs on their house, Mr. for the benefit of that class of mankind who think that Methodist ministers and Methodist laymen are alto- and they have given us a fine clock for our house of gether an ignorant body of sectarians, or rather a set ignorant pretenders in matters of knowledge and religion. I do not hestitate to say that if the occasion res great a display as many who profess to have exclusive claim to the keys of knowledge.

THEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS EXTRAORDINARY. to the future state, and have now to add that this gentlevery considerably toward Unitarianism, and on Sabbath, pastor of it, and he is still to retain his position as a permit them to carry off the reward due them for such nember of the Methodist Protestant Church of Sixth services, and dany themselves the privilege of enjoying

are invited to attend this church with Mr. Stockton, but still to retain membership in their several and respective communions. Secondly, all converted persons out of all amenia Semisary-Oldest Traveling Preacher-Bishop Hedding churches, and bound by no creed, are expected to enter and Greek Bible-Christian Union in Poughkeepste-Donst the pale of this new church and be at home. Thirdly any unconverted, but respectable sinners, who may feel DEAR BRO. STEVENS:-My next visit was to the disposed can likewise fellowship with the two foregoing cipal, Rev. G. Haven, and his able assistants, are giving and as a pulpit orator, he has few, if any superiors; but think them utterly subversive of all true religion, and In Sharon and the neighborhood of Amenia about promotive of scepticism, impiety and lax Christianity, and thirty dollars were contributed to our library. Our good my greatest wonder is that the experience of Mr. Stockfriends in Sharon invited us to stay over the Sabbath ton, who is now advanced in life, has not taught him and take up collections, but our time would not admit something which every body around him sees, and that is that he, as an individual, can never establish a church At Amenia we were permitted to meet with Rev. which will promote piety, or which can survive its own Aaron Hunt, one of the oldest traveling preachers in birth by half a dozen years.

SERMON FROM THE PULPIT. Sermons from the Pulpit, by Henry B. Bascom, D. D. editor of the Southern Quarterly Review, is a work to which I alluded in my last. A letter is no place wherein to review a book, nor do I intend a review at all, but as I have just read this volume, and as many of your readers I found that Father Hunt had not been an inattentive have not seen the work itself, allow me to say in behalf observer of the movements of our brethren in New England in respect to theological education. I was glad to ing nothing but sermons. The preface consumes some find him favorably disposed towards our enterprise. He twenty pages, but it is quite interesting, and has less of at first expressed some fear that the young men might mere verbiage in it than is found throughout the dislose their spirituality, by devotion to study; but I as- courses themselves. This volume is called "Series sured him were he to meet with us in our class and First," and contains twelve discourses: 1, Christianity prayer meetings a few times, his fears on that point would 2, the Pulpit; 3, the Death of Christ; 4, Messiah's Kingsoon vanish. He selected from our Book Room catalogue dom; 5, Divine Mercy Rejected; 6, Grandeur and ten dollars' worth of books for our library, which will be Humiliation of Christ; 7, the Resurrection of Christ; duly forwarded at the next New York Conference. - May 8, the Lamb of God; 9, Christ Crucified; 10, Triumph this venerable servant of Christ and Methodism yet live of Christianity over Death; 11, the Judgment; 12,

I hope that no admirer of Dr. Bascom will understand We will now, Bro. Stevens, if you please, call at the me as wishing to touch the Dr's reputation by alluding house of our venerable Bishop Hedding, at Poughkeepsie. to his redundancy of style and excessive fondness for Always intent on our object, we will inquire of the Bish- epithets. I have neither seen nor conversed with any on and his execllent lady if they have any good books individual who has read the sermons in question, but l they would like to deposit in our library? After a few am much mistaken if the severest strokes, if strokes moments of conversation the Bishop thinks of his old He- indeed there should be from the mace of criticism, will brew Bible which has been itinerating with him from not fall upon the Doctor for his endless and untiring place to place for the last thirty years. The Bible is strings of adjectives throughout all his sentences and brought out in good preservation, and on condition that paragraphs. The work, however, will sell. This could we will show how we read Hebrew at the Institute, it is not be otherwise with the works of a man who has been offered for our acceptance. The condition complied with, so long and favorably known before the public as Dr. Basthe Bible is duly presented in the presence of witnesses. com. Every author has his peculiarties, and his peculiar-It is now on our shelves, in a conspicuous place, and ities oftentimes determine his popularity. The work is properly labelled and recorded. A better present the fairly printed, and has a good portrait of the author. Some errors have escaped the proof-reader; rather a We will next call at the pastor's meeting, which is glaring one may be seen in line eleventh from top,

it will be remembered is the very paradise of Christian To those of your readers not conversant with the union. All the evangelical pastors meet together weekly, writings of Dr. Bascom, the following paragraph from always excepting the pastors of the church. 1st, to pray his sermon on the "Triumph of Christianity over together. 2nd, to give a brief outline of their discourses Death," will give a fair specimen of his style: "Would on the preceding Sabbath. 3d, to give an account of the to God we could move you to reflection and feeling! work of God in their several congregations. 4th, to sug- Would we could give you an intuition of how rapidly gest any means calculated to help along this work. There your dying moments are dropping into eternity! Alwere present the two Methodist pastors, Revs. L. M. Vin- ready your shadow begins to darken the dial of your cent and G. F. Kettell; the Presbyterian, Rev. H. G. doom! Already the banners of death are waving in Ludlow, the Second Reformed Dutch, Rev. Mr. White- the night breeze about you! Life's green tree has rehead, and the Congregational pastor, Rev. L. F. Waldo. ceived its death-blight, and even now its sear and faded

LETTER FROM EAST BRADFORD Methodism in East Bradford-History of the Society-Wrong com

binations-The Result-Improvements - Congregationalists -

Mr. EDITOR:-It is some more than two years since I came to this place, which is the land of my father's na-The same kind wishes and liberal deeds were shown us tivity. The object of my visit was to try to resuscitate here as in other places. Some of the donations need to the little church in this region, and to do what could be be specially mentioned: a complete set of the Biblical done to add to its numbers. There were some 12 or 13 of the old stock that were willing to be called Methodists. The station was supplied by the N. E. Conference some 8 or 9 years up to about 1840, since which time the encouragement has not been sufficient either for the remaining members of the church to ask the Conference to send them a preacher, or the Conference to vlounteer their services. About the time that the Conference ceased to serve them, the religious elements had become so confused and the ownership of the meeting-house in such hands that the remaining Methodists could not control it, and consequently its occupancy was divided between the True Wesleyans, Mormons, Millerites and Universalists.

About this time a contention arose among these combustable elements to know who should occupy the house on a certain Sabbath, and it was found that the Mormons, either by more force or less prudence, obtained the ascendancy for that time, and the Methodists assembled at the school-house. Thus these different religious orders, finding that it was impossible to navigate by the same chart and compass, there being such a host of captains on board ship, the boiler bursted, and the explosion (though it did but little damage to the boat) blew the passengers in all directions, and the chief engineer (the minister) as I have been informed, was not much mutilated by the explosion, but was blown up so high that somewhere down on Cape Cod on a shoemaker's bench ege Hall, Walnut Street. I presume that no address cussion that they have hardly dared to pronounce that great word, Episcopacy, since, until lately. But much to our State, convened at Columbia, likewise subsequently numbers. We have a fine little Sabbath School, which petitioned Dr. Tefft to repeat his lecture before them is superintended by Bro. Edward Cook, a young preacher and the citizens of the capitol, with whose wish he complied on Tuesday, January 29th. I trust, Mr. Editor, education in that far-famed country; and when I say we that I have no desire to speak thus favorably of the ask for no better, I mean all that such language can coneditor of the Repository, because my religious training vey. We distribute 30 Sabbath School Advocates, and they are read with much interest by parents and chil-

> Our Congregational brethren have worshipped with Perry preaching in the morning and I in the afternoon worship, which was gratefully received.

I intended when I began this article to say someth concerning the wants of the worn-out preachers, widows quired. Methodists as a class of men could make quite and orphans, but my article is somewhat long, and on that account may be thrown under the table. If ever a debt of gratitude and dollars and cents were due to any beings that live, this claim should be met by the church I alluded sometime ago to some new-fangled doc- I well remember gone-by days, say 50 years since, and I rine taught by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, in regard very gratefully, too, remember a Broadhead, a Sabin. Bostwick, Ruter, Kent, and a host of other beloved men man is still advancing in his peculiar notions. I ob- who used to ride a four week's circuit, and preach every served a few weeks ago in several of our city papers, that day, fair or foul, as the weather might be. Some of these Mr. Stockton had been invited and had attended the yet live, and others have gone to their reward in heaven. Convention held by the Universalists in this city. Of And now, brethren, what is to be done for those who re the truth of this circumstance, I do not vouch. Since the main, and their successors ? Permit me to strike out death of Rev. J. H. Perkins, of the Fourth Street Unita- plan. Here it is: the church in this place consists of 20 rian Church, however, Mr. Stockton has been leaning members, six having joined lately; now I will pledge myself to raise 25 cents from each member or pay it my-January 20th, he preached in the church just mentioned. self. I receive about \$100 salary, and can afford very In the Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday, morning Jan. well by employing my hands industriously to do some 23d, I perceive a card by this divine, proposing the thing in this way for the relief of those who are or may ment of a church, sui generis, and which is to be be needy, and if all the preachers in the N. E. Conference known by three peculiarities : First, Mr. Stockton is to be will do this, I do not believe their several churches would

Street. Persons of any and all other Protestant churches | their part by their voluntary contributions. It would ! raise a sum, somewhat exceeding \$3000, which sum in 1845; the preachers and members then reported, were would save the shedding of many tears.

in Some

BRYAN MORSE. East Bradford, Mass., Jan. 29.

METHODIST PRESS.

onary Treasury—China Missionaries—Baltimore Confer ence-Texas Conference-Nashville Advocate-Mission in Ger-

The WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains an steresting letter from its New York correspondent. He says of our Missionary Treasury :-

It is generally known that our missionary treasury is treasurer, it is going rapidly into indebtedness. The amount of the deficit on the first of this month, cannot The Committee appropriated \$100,000 for the current year. Yet I was glad they did so, and now am glad that our treasury is exhausted; though I hope the debt may not ecome much larger than it already is. It was a capital blunder to report, from year to year, a large surplus on hand, as nothing else will so effectually diminish the income. But I presume there is no danger that the same thing will soon occur again. I am happy to be assured that the missionary spirit is increasing among us.

The METHODIST EPISCOPALIAN in referring to the con resdence of Dr. Taylor, Missionary of the M. E. Church South, to China, makes the following remarks respecting the health of the missionaries in that great field :-

The writer says, "Bro. Jenkins' family have had much sickness since their arrival, though none of it has been very serious." Speaking of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, he says, that Rev. W. Spaulding had just sailed for America, his health having failed entirely, and Bishop Boone's health is so feeble "that can do little more than give a general direction to affairs." Of the missionaries sent out by the Southern Baptist Board, numbering four ministers, he says, "scarce one is able to labor," and of seven men and their families, sent out by the London Missionary Society, "three or four are unable to labor, from disease and debility." Dr. Taylor thinks all this is no just cause of discouragement—but that the friends of these missions should proceed with more energy to the great work which lies before them.

We must expect such trials as these in our efforts to introduce the Gospel into new fields. Africa, India and almost all points of the missionary arena have presented at first such difficulties, but in time they are surmounted. Let us not be discouraged then.

The RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE speaks in the following manner of the Baltimore Conference:-

In 1844, the Rev. Mr. Collins pledged his Conference to a contumelious disregard of the laws of Maryland on the subject of slavery. We believe the body endorses entire success. the declaration. There are facts which show that it holds the laws of Maryland and Virginia in something like, what is commonly called, sovereign contempt. We think it is owing to this treatment of our civil laws, and to the known abolition affinities of the members of that Conference that there are so many, of what the secular press calls, "Stampedes among the Slaves" in those sections jurisdiction of the Baltimore Conference. We think attention ought to be drawn in this direction; and therefore we thus speak.

There is some misrepresentation in these statements but they are quite complimentry to the Conference. How strangely it strikes an impartial Christian man to see thus a Christian editor, a doctor of divinity, pouring contempt on a body of Christian pastors for their opposition to the hideous evil of slavery The TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER reports the proceed

ings of the late Conference at Sequin, Texas. It says :-Seven preachers were admitted on trial: two were retraveling and two local preachers were ordained deacons ed elders: two preachers on trial were discontinued: two preachers located; two were superannuated.

MEMBERSHIP REPORTED.—3325 whites; 953 colored

and 57 local preachers—giving an increase during the Conference year (being only eleven months) of 559 whites; 162 colored, and 34 local preachers—total in-

manifest to all. We have seldom seen a body of minis-ters of the same size, appear in better health or spirits: who will respond to it? or more resolved on doing the work of Evangelists, and making full proof of their ministry. We need a large increase of ministers of like spirit and zeal.

The NASHVILLE ADVOCATE attacks the article on Natural Death," in the last South Methodist Quarterly. It attacks also Dr. Peck, in respect to the Canada case.

ouragingly of our new Mission in Germany :-

Brother Jacoby arrived with his family at Bremen on om he had been recommended by Dr. M'Clintock and from whom he ascertained that he could get tracts and from whom he ascertained that he could get tracts printed so cheaply that he could furnish 1500 pages for about 60 cents. He immediately placed in the hands of the printer a dozen tracts which he had previously selectably well sustained and successful. nd intends to prepare another for the especial benefit of emigrants, of whom more than fifty thousand annually ail from the port of Bremen for the United States. In ises, kept by trusty brethren, to which he might recon mend the emigrants, so that they may be saved from the around them. ecessity of spending any time in coffee-houses and low everns. With regard to the establishment of the mission in Germany, he states that there are no legal obstacles to societies. liberty of faith and conscience," the right to hold social worship in private and public," and to form "new religious where. Call upon the people with special energy for constitution also contains The Hamburg constitution also contains

LITERARY ITEMS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- An effort is again being made our Legislature to reform the policy of this great institution. As opportune to the movement we publish the this week, that Bishop Janes is to revisit New England report of the last session on the subject; it proves to a in order to dedicate the church at Lawrence, Mass., on demonstration the legality of such changes as are de- the 20th inst. The preachers' meeting which is to be

We learn from Western Christian Advocate, that a Mr. Russell Renard, of Oxford, Georgia, has issued proposals for the publication of a work to be called "A Semi-Cen-

ennial Record of American Methodist Preachers." A brief biographical sketch of each and every traveling local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to be given. The design is to exhibit the strength of the Methodist ministry in the middle of the nineteenth century. The whole will be comprised in 24 volumes of 200 pages each, in paper covers at 50 cents per volume, or \$10 for the set, eral discounts when quantities are bought.

The BIBLE OF EVERY LAND .- The Bagsters, of Lor lon, are bringing out in numbers a book of rare interest and attraction; being specimens of the various languages of the earth, into which the Bible has been translated In addition to this, the work presents a statement of the geographical extent of each language and dialect, together with the elements of the language, and a history of its

SMITH'S SACRED ANNALS.—The Christian Advocate and Journal says. Messrs. Lane and Scott have in press the second volume of this important work, which is entitled, 'The Hebrew People: or, the History and Religion tions of revivals. The times of refreshing from the of the Israelites, from the Origin of the Nation to the presence of the Lord seem to have returned generally to Time of Christ: deduced from the Writings of Moses the church. In most instances these revivals are tranand other inspired Authors; and illustrated by copious quil but profound, though in some they are signalized by References to the Ancient Records, Traditions, and My- more striking characteristics. We hope to have our de thology of the Heathen World.' The first volume, em- partment of news from the churches more abundantly bracing the history and religion of the 'Partriarchal Age,' and variously filled hereafter than it has been for a long has been received with great favor, both in England and time. A dreary and protracted period of spiritual dearth America; and the forthcoming volume will, we doubt has passed over us. Let us hope that it has gone; let us not, be found to be at least equal to it in interest. It may pray that it may not soon return. be expected to appear early in the spring.'

OLD PAPERS .- It is said that the oldest living newsaper in England is the Lincoln Mercury, which was first ried and interesting miscellany, the leading article of ablished in 1695. The oldest in London is the St. which is an able paper on the condition and prospects of James's Chronicle, first published in 1761. The oldest the British Colonics. This is decidedly the most valuain Scotland is the Edinburgh Evening Courant, first pub- ble periodical of the kind published among us. lished in 1704. The oldest in Ireland, the Belfast News Letter, first issued in 1787.

IN TUSCANY. The Romish priests have commence rosecutions against two printers of Florence for having. ander the Government of the Republic, printed a transla tion of the New Testament in Italian, on the express ground of "their having published the gospel in the vulgar tongue, so that every one may be enabled to read it."

A VERITABLE BOOK COLLECTOR.—The London Globe great interest. nounces the death, at Brussels, at an advanced age, of M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe. His library contained about 300,000 volumes, properly arranged in a house built for the purpose.

TEXAS.—The Texas Conference first met separately as follows:-Texas traveling preachers, 23; Local, 25: White members, 2334; Colored, 581. East Texas trav. eling preachers, 28; Local, 39; White members, 2743; Colored, 424; -making 51 traveling Preachers; 64 Local; 5177 White members; and 1005 Colored; -Total 6214. At present there are 10,136 church members; 117 Local and 88 traveling Preachers in the Texas Conferences :nett increase during the past year has been about 1200.

The following resolution was lately passed by the Texas Conference :- " Resolved, That the members of this Conference be authorized to solicit contributions for the exhausted, and, agreeable to the anticipations of the erection of a house of worship in the town of Washing ton, Texas, to be called Ruter's Church, in memory of have been much less than \$10,000. All this I expected when, last spring, after the treasury had been suffering from a plethora for several years, the General Missionary

> The AMERICAN NATIONAL PRBACHER has commenced its 24th volume. It has survived all other publications of the kind among us. The present number contains a portrait of Dr. Spring, of New York, and excellent sermons by Drs. Spring and Storrs .- A. Blake, Agent. 54

> ANOTHER CITY OF CHURCHES .- The Cincinnati Christian Herald states that Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, has a population of 6750, with 17 churches, 1800 church members, and 1500 members of the Sabbath

REV. ELIJAH WOOLSEY, one of the veterans of the East New York Conference, died at Rye, on the 24th ult. after a ministerial life of 56 years.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, is the title of another of Mr. Abbott's series of historical books. It is "got up" in the superb style of the preceding volumes, and is embellished by numerous and beautiful plates. These works are deservedly popular; they cannot fail to in-

The New York Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate says that a project is on foot to es tablish, in that city, under the care and patronage of the Methodists, a seminary for both sexes, of the highest grade, next to a college. Such a school is very greatly needed, and it is believed would prove a profitable our cern, as a mere money speculation. Our brethren in Cincinnati and Baltimore have made the experiment with

A correspondent of the Northern Christian Advocate writing from Buffalo, says :-

"All the Methodist Sabbath schools (in Buffalo) are in a most prosperous condition; indeed, our church in this city is increasingly efficient in all her instrumentali ties for good. An intelligent lawyer, a member of one of the Episcopal Churches here, said to me, that the Methodist Church is accomplishing more good than any

REV. MR. JACOBI, our German Missionary, propose to publish a semi-monthly paper in Germany. With 500 dollars he can begin it. Bishon Hamline has given 20 dollars; donations are called for towards it. The Germans are great readers, and the press is therefore one of our most important means of access to them. A lady proposes through the Christian Advocate and Journal to be one of a hundred to raise the necessary amount.

PROF. VAIL has procured some 500 volumes for the library of the Biblical Institute, the last vacation. Suppose every Methodist preacher in New England should put one volume in this library, it would add the handsome amount of 500 volumes. No one would miss the gift, and every one of us would have the satisfaction of Improvement in all the interests of the Conference was putting one stone, at least, into the goodly structure of our School of the Prophets. We submit the thought-

The last of the meetings of the Young Mens' Methodis evening, at Hanover Street Church. The President made some appropriate remarks respecting our missions. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. J. D. Bridge and M. The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL speaks en- Trafton, and the Editor of the Herald. The contributions of our Hanover Street brethren to this good cause have amounted to 231 dollars, a portion of which, however, the 9th of November, and his first letter is dated on the 11th. One of his first acts was to visit a bookseller, to Indian youth in the West. Considering the urgent financial claims on this church, its missionary effort is

Our Missionary Board has recommended the appointbehalf of these emigrants, he calls upon our German ment of two additional missionaries to California, one of societies in the sea-ports, and in the principal cities of the them as a Presiding Elder. We are happy to hear of rg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, this design. Our Missions on the Pacific should be rapid-Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit—to establish private boarding-

The indebtedness of our Missionary Treasury is about 10,000 dollars. Every exertion should be made by the The Bremen law secures to every citizen "full church to meet the exigency at once. Brethren, preachspecial liberality at this moment. Our missions have seldom been more prosperous; revivals prevail in many of them; let them not suffer while God thus encourages

> BISHOP JANES .- It will be seen by our "notices" of held at the same place and date, will bring together on the occasion a large company of ministerial brethren.

McKendree College.-We have received the catalogue of this institution for 1849. The Faculty is composed of Rev. E. Wentworth, A. M., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science, acting Professor of Natural Science; Rev. A. W. Cummings, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. Spencer The Mattison, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Rev. Wm. Goodfellow, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department. There are 155 students in the college and preparatory school. The prospects of the institution are brightening under the able presidency of

A large number of obituaries and other communications have been necessarily crowded out this week. We have a vast budget of such articles on hand, and several weeks must elapse before we can find room for them all. Our correspondents will please, therefore, let their patience have its perfect work.

REVIVALS .- The papers abound in cheering intima-

The last No. of the Living Age contains an unusually va-

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE .- The second volume of the Transactions of the Smithsonian Institute is in press, containing papers on various subjects, as Astronomy, by Prof. Walker; Physical Geography, by Mr. Ellet; Voltaic Electricity, by Prof. Secchi; Chemistry, by Dr. Hare; Geography, by Prof. Gibbes; Natural History, by Prof. Agassiz; and the Ancient Monuments of the Aborigines of this country, by Mr. Squier, and other memoirs of

PRIESTS AT ROME.—It is said that the priests are beoming so intensely unpopular in Rome that they assume

THE CHURCHES. Good news from Fisherville, N. H .- Revival at Southamp

work of God at Sag Harbor, Mass. continue to receive cheering news from the

churches. The work of grace is evidently extending fast among them. Bro. O. P. Pitcher writes from Fisherville, N. H., Jan. 28, as follows :-

We have an encouraging word to write from this place When the Methodist society was organized here, Oct. 28, 1847, it numbered only fourteen persons, a part of whom were residents on Concord station. But under the fostering of Providence and the well directed efforts of its faithful laborers, it has gradually increased, until we have, at present (exclusively in Fisherville) fifty-three members ciety—thirty-one in full connection and twenty-two robation. During the past year this little band of in society—thirty-one in full connection and twell-year on probation. During the past year this little band of beloved Zion has been continually refreshed from the "Fountain of living waters." The cries of weeping penitents and the first praises of happy converts, have become familiar to all our worshippers. In less than eight months about thirty souls have been converted to God, and still they come. Last evening we were privileged to come again to the throne of mercy in behalf of three repenting sinners. May these gentle breezes from the heavenly land prove but a prelude to the "rushing, mighty wind," and these "mercy-drops" but the harbinger of a plenteous, wide-spreading shower! Ride on, thou mighty Conquerer in the chariot of salvation, and hasten the day of victory, when the banner of Calvary shall wave over the tower of the redeemed!

Bro. Chapman sends us the following word from Southampton, Mass.:—

Permit me to say to the friends of Zion through your columns, that the Lord is reviving his work in this place.

columns, that the Lord is reviving his work in this place. Both the Methodist and Congregationalist churches are sharing largely in the outpourings of his Spirit. The resharing largely in the outpourings of his Spirit. The revival has continued six weeks without any abatement in interest. We have had as many as thirty forward for prayers at a meeting. I think I may be safe in saying, that there has been 60 conversions in both churches; I have received 12 on probation. The good work still goes on—we have been favored with the labors of our brethren in the ministry from Chicopee, Springfield and Westfield. We have to give not probation to the ministry from Chicopee, Springfield and Westfield. We have to give more particulars soon. We hope to give more particulars soon.

A lay brother writes us from Sag Harbor under date of Jan. 28:-

Abba Father—are able to rejoice with joy unspeakable attention of the Legislature and of the people and full of glory—between 80 and 90 have already professed to have found peace at our altar; some 70 have joined on probation, and yet the work is going on, and many to-day in this village are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Our beloved pastor, the Rev. A. S. Francis, has for the most part been alone, some of the the day; yet God we believe is with this man of prayer to stay him up, and his heart is overflowing with gratitude, as he beholds one after another break from the thraldom of sin and turn to God. May he have many more who in the last day will call him blessed. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches are also sharing in this work—probably some fifty in both churches have professed to have passed from death unto life. To God be all the glory.

carnestly praying that that one may be numbered soon holding his salary, and some movement is made for his with salvation's heirs.

Religious Summary.

ANOTHER DOCTORATE.-Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, ANOTHER DOCTORATE.—Rev. J. W. C. Fennington, the colored pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, composed exclusively of colored people, is now on a visit to England, where he has been for some time. In a late number of the British Banner he acknowledges the honor of a doctorate of divinity conferred upon him by Heidleberg University, Germany.

Rev. Dr. Pennington states that "he was informed that the degree was conferred 'with full cognizance of his session, introduced a bill to prevent intercourse writings, personal character, and merits.'

Chester, Moorstown, and Easton circuits, Stroudsburg and Port Deposit stations, Philadelphia Conference; Franklin circuit, New York Conference; Esperance circuits, and Poultney station. The Conference is the Conference in the Conference is the Conference in the Conference in the Conference in the Conference in the Conference is the Conference in the Co enit, and Poultney station, Troy Conference; Olives-burg and Plymouth circuits, North Ohio Conference; North Ohio Oonference Redstone circuit, Pittsburg Conference, and Marietta Western Christian Advocate

The Northern Advocate reports revivals in Bangor and Rome, Black River Conference; New Hartford, Earl-ville, Litchfield, M'Donoagh, Smithville, Bethany, and Mt. Pleasant, Oneida Conference; Wilson, Genesee Conference; Jerusalem, Orange, and Chemungo, East Conference. About 180, in all professed conversion: ost of whom, with 30 others, united with the church.

The Pittsburg Advocate reports revivals on New Salem

TOLERATION AT ROME.—The correspondent of the London Daily News writes from Rome on the 20th Dec.:

countrymen joining him in worship at his own house last

was dedicated on Christmas, in the town of Sherman, Mayville circuit, Eric Conference. Also, a new church, 53 by 38, was dedicated on Christmas, at New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa. This church has a belfry, and a bell weighing 1,000.

A new and elegant church was dedicated in Belleville, Ill., on Sabbath, December 23. This house is said to be "a model for convenience and architectural taste and beauty."

The steamship Niagara arrived at this port on Friday P. M. of last week, in thirteen days from Liverpool; a remarkable passage for this season of the year. The news by this arrival is fourteen days later from all parts A new and elegant church was dedicated in Belleville,

class purposes. Both are warmed with stoves instead of furnaces. Both have fine pulpits. The one in Belleville, of mahogany, presented by the architect; the one in Alton, white, and beautifully trimmed with blue velvet.

dedication of Park Street Chapel, the new church on the corner of Park and Longworth Streets, Cincinnati. It is said to be the neatest specimen of church architecture within the bounds of the Ohio Conference.—Western Christian Advocate.

tusks were cast and some animals died, it might be fairly been made to believe that they can in no other way

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCOMOTIVES .- The Hartford Times says that recent improvements have been made in loco motives, by which those now generally in use will soon be entirely superceded. The principal improvement is said to consist in an enlargement of the driving wheels, from a diameter of 5 or 6 feet to one of 7 or 8 feet, and the substitution of anthracite coal for wood, as a mean of generating steam.

CHAIRS OF PAPIER MACHE.—Articles of this description, which are made of paper, prepared by a process that renders it harder than wood, with a surface like pol-

take a polish, dissolve an onnce of wax in spirits of tur-pentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lamp-black. A day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before of heat that with it in the boots the feet are always warn on the coldest stone floor.

FOREIGN PAUPERS AND ALIEN PASSENGERS .- Gover Jan. 28:—

As I am writing on business, I feel constrained to say to you and to all that love God, that we are having a glorious revival for several weeks past, in answer to prayer. God has poured out his Spirit abundantly; the church has appeared to rise unitedly, and with one united cry to God they have poured out their prayers for a deep-took of the church has appeared to rise unitedly, and with one united cry to God they have poured out their prayers for a deep-took of the church has appeared to rise unitedly. The converted that the converted the converted to the converted that the converted the converted to the converted that t er work of grace in their own hearts, and for the conversion of perishing sinuers. Glory be to God, their prayers have been answered, and many this day are able to say,

MISS BREMER.—This lady is thus described by a corespondent of the Providence Journal. She is a chatty. easant body, and looks kind and considerate enough t be a pattern maiden aunt to all little children that love gingerbread and good stories. She is pronounced, by all who know her well, to be a most truthful, unassuming,

were about to pass stringent pro-slavery resolutions, and this work—probably some fifty in both churches have professed to have passed from death unto life. To God be all the glory.

This brother adds in a postscript, that every member of the choir professes to love God, save one—and we are correctly received that that the correctly received that that the correctly received that that the correctly received the statement of the choir professes to love God, save one—and we are

> DIVORCES IN INDIANA.—The Legislature of Indiana, in granting divorces, append the proviso, that the party applying shall not contract marriage, during his or her life, with any other person than the one from whom he

> MILITARY PREPARATIONS .- A bill has been intro

The Advocate and Journal reports revivals in the following places: York Springs, Highland, and Williams-ton Mercury says of the late message upon California: enits, Baltimore Conference; Toms River cir-Bordentown Station, New Jersey Conference; "The President has used his whole authority to take

PROF. WEBSTER'S TRIAL.-We understand that Pro Redstone circuit, Pittsburg Conference. Whole number of conversions reported, 1,015; most of whom, together with 96 not reported as conversions, were accessions to the will not take place until June or July, it being impossible so to arrange the business of the Court as to secure a full bench before that time. The day of trial will be fixed at the time of his arraignment.—Journal.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS DURING 1849 .- The St. Louis papers publish the list of the steamers blown up-sunk, or otherwise destroyed in the West, during the past enesce Conference, and in Ballston and Malta, Troy year. The total number is 112, of which 83 were totally lost. The estimated pecuniary loss is set down at \$2,000,000, and the loss of life upwards of 200 persons, and

perhaps as many were wounded or maimed. and Redstone circuits, Pittsburg Conference, and in Youngstown and Poland. Eric Conference. The revival on Redstone circuit, also reported in the Advocate and Journal, resulted in the conversion of 150 souls. On New Salem circuit 25 have united with the church since coined, eleven million; total amount of California gold

received, 6250 pounds.

THE PROPOSED MINT AT NEW YORK .- In the me "An American Protestant minister had twelve of his ountrymen joining him in worship at his own house last branch of the United States Mint at New York, it is stated that out of \$24,453,000, which came into the acquainted with the circumstance before night, and the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, was apprized that if the offence was repeated the minister would be sent away from Rome immediately."

Salted that out of \$24,453,000, which came into the country in 1849, twenty-one millions of it arrived at Boston and New York, where there is no mint; while Philadelphia, that contains the principal mint in the Union, only the inconsiderable sum of \$256,000. The NEW METHODIST CHURCHES .- A neat new chapel has been estimated at eight millions, which goes mostly into the interior, but finds its way back to the seaboard.

Review of the Week.

On Sabbath, Dec. 30, a new and beautiful edifice was dedicated in Upper Alton, Ill. President Wentworth, of M Kendree Coliege, Ill., who officiated at the opening services of the two houses of worship last named, says:

"Both these houses are tasteful and commodious specimens of modern architecture and furnishing. The Belleville has a gallery across one end; the Upper Alton has none. The Belleville has a fine basement: the Up. has none. The Belleville has a fine basement; the Upper Alton will use the old church for Sabbath School and of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Cobden, the great Free Both have spacious altars, and both are carpeted from the pulpit to the door. Two more commodious, simple, elegant, and tasteful churches than those just consecrated in Belleville and Upper Alton, we have not seen in the West."

Frozection. Since in blood had been stirred up by these meetings; and in one instance, at least, the farmers and workingmen had come to blows. The accounts from France do not vary materially in their general complexion, from those which we have had for some months past. Austria and Pressia continued at various expectation. Austria and Prussia continued at variance respecting the A notice was inserted in our issue of last week, of the new German Parliament; and some apprehension but settled between the Sultan and the Czar; and another, that the difficulty is as far from being adjusted as ever. Roman affairs are, to all appearance, as far from being settled as they have been for months past. The Pope and his cardinals have no confidence in the Roman people, and the people know too much about their ecclesiastical rulers to have any great love for them or confidence in them.—Another arrival from Hayti, brings rather unfavorable reports from that island. The new Emperor and his party were carrying matters in their own way: cal and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of York-shire, Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair, Mr. Dalton, of Shef-field, read a paper on "ivory as an article of manufac-ture." in which he disclosed the following interesting fort: ture," in which he disclosed the following interesting facts:

—The value of the annual consumption in Sheffield was about £30,000, and about 500 persons were employed in working it up for the trade. The number of tusks to the Annexationists. The elections in Quebec have the paper currency to anything like a part value with silver; thirteen or fourteen paper dollars were only considered equivalent to one silver dollar.—In Canada matters just now look rather adverse to the hopes of the Annexationists. The elections in Quebec have working it up for the trade. The number of tusks to make up the weight consumed in Sheffield, about 180 tons, was 45,000. According to this the number of elephants killed every year was 22,500; but supposing some phants killed every year was 22,500; but supposing some the advocates of it are such, simply because they have been made to believe that they can in no other way prospective. tusks were cast and some animals died, it might be fairly estimated that 18,000 were killed for the purpose

Doomsday Book.—This invaluable record, so often quoted, and referred to for facts of ancient times, is still a perfect preservation, every word being as legible at this time as when written, seven hundred and forty years ago. It is comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto. The first begins with the county of Kent, and concludes with Lincolnshire, and is written in one and the same hand, in a small but clear character, on three hundred and eighty double pages of vellum, each page having a double column, and contains thirty-one counties. The quarto volume is on four hundred and fifty double pages.

of vellum, but in single columns in a large distinct hand-writing, and contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.

This provision, if sanctioned by Congress, will prove a most important inducement to the honest and industrious immigrants who are yearly swarming to our shores, to most important inducement to the honest and industrious immigrants who are yearly swarming to our shores, to remove at once to the boundless territory of the West, instead of loitering around our large cities, in poverty and idleness, exposed to suffering and temptation, wretched themselves, and a curse to the community on which they fix themselves.—Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions will probably provoke some discussion in Congress, though from all accounts, they are not likely to meet though, from all accounts, they are not likely to meet with much favor either from the North or South. But why the South should not favor them, is more than we can understand, except it be as a matter of policy, in order to bring the North more effectually into the support of them. The resolutions certainly call for little enough of concession from the South; and if the slaveholders of concession from the South; and if the slaveholders can get the Northern Representatives to compromise on such a basis as this proposed by Mr. Clay, they may consider themselves most fortunate; for quite certain it is, that it is more than the constituency of these Representatives would yield were the question referred to them. Some Southern men have intimated that nothing should be done not if the constituency was adjusted by Some Southern men have intimated that nothing should be done until this question was adjusted by Congress. Many at the North, and not "fanatics" either, are almost ready to conclude that it is vain to hope for peace while this attempt to compromise the rights of freedom, and the claims of slavery is maintained in our Union.—Our own Legislature have been most actively engaged during the week, and the impression seems to be gaining ground, that the members really intend to make the session as short as will be compatible with the interests of the Commonwealth. A bill for the regulation of the running of railroad cars on the Sabbath, has been under discussion during the week. The form in which it passed to a Jas Jennings, Edwin Jackson, D F Johnson, John Johnson 3d, J Second reading presented a choice specimen of legislation: it provided that no cars should be run on the Sabbath, except to carry the U. S. mail. to bring the specimen of legislation: bath, except to carry the U. S. mail, to bring passengers from steamboats which leave their ports on Saturday. and to carry people to church, under penalty of ten dollars for each offence. The whole thing as thus presented looks very much like making a jest of the matter.—In the city, nothing of particular interest has transpired during the week. The Courts have been busy, and a number of trials of some importance have been had. But these are matters of every day occurrence. The But these are matters of every day occurrence. The weather has continued for the most part mild and spring-like, though there has been a considerable fall of snow.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28. SENATE.—The debate on the bill providing for the re-

capture of fugitive slaves was continued.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Seward, of New York, gave notice of a substitute for the bill, providing, in effect, the same legal remedy and process for the escaped slave as the white citizen is allowed in a contraversy relative to the ownership of allowed, in a controversy relative to the ownership of property. Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, has the floor today, to speak against the bill.

House.—Mr. Tuck presented a memorial, praying that national disputes may be settled by arbitration, and asking the Government to enter into treaties for a Congress

f Nations to arrange the mode.

Mr. Kauffman moved that it be referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs, and called for the yeas and nays. Carried—ayes 100, nays 99.
Mr. Boyd presented the Constitution of the Mormon

State of Deserct. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason, introduced a bill granting bounty in land to those who served in the war of 1812 against Great

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.-Mr. Clay introduced a compromise resolution upon the slavery question and spoke at length in its defence. He offered the following

SENATE, Wednesday, Jan. 30 .- Mr. Houston's Ter-

ritorial resolutions were made the order of the day for

Mr Houston's amendment to Mr. Seward's resolutions,

laid on the table; and, on motion of Mr. Bayley, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the revenue resolu-

The Senate adjourned over on Thursday until Monday.

to-day.

HERALD BUSINESS.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JAN. 11.

D00 1221 120	PAYS TO	,	PAYS TO
Ambrose D Allen R	1 50 Feb 15 '51 75 July 1 '50	Horton S Knight Z	75 July 1 '50 4 00 Jan 1 '50
Blair Z H Bidwell H	50 on a't 1 12 Jan 1 '50 2 00 "	Kinsley L S Kellogg N	2 00 Oct 1 '49 1 00 Oct 1 '50
Bussell W H Barnes S S Barnard A F	2 00 " 50 on a't	Lamb E Morrill Wm Messer G	6 00 Nov 1 '49 75 July 1 '50 50 Jan 1 '50
Bates B Cunningham L Clark John	75 July 1 '50 8 50 Jan 1 '50	McDaniell N Maxim E	2 00 " 1 50 Feb 15 '50
Carew Abram Currier A C	1 00 Sept 1 '50 55 Jan 1 '50	Preble C Page M Richardson S P	2 00 Jan 1 '50 1 50 May 1 '50 1 00 Sept 1 '50
Couch D H Clark N Cutts J	1 50 Dec 1 '49 1 67 Dec 20 '50 1 75 July 1 '50	Riggs S Smith C G	1 50 Feb 15 '51 2 00 Nov 20 '50
Crosby J Davis J	50 Jan 1 '50 3 33 May 1 '51 1 00 on a't	Sprague R Savage O S Swinerton A U	2 00 " 1 21 Jan 1 '50 1 50 on a't
Dennison J B Dodge J Davis W m	8 Jan 10 '50 1 00 Jan 1 '50	Squier Abner Sawyer E	50 on a't 75 Jan 15 '50 1 50 Feb 15 '50
Dow J G Dean S Eastman J	1 00 on a't 1 00 on a't 1 80 Nov 7 '50	Swett S S Upham T	1 00 on a't 1 00 Sept 20 '4
Fletcher R Foster J Ford 8 S	2 00 May 20 '51 1 00 Sept 1 '50 1 00 Aug 15 '50	Warren M Whitcher M L Walker C S	2 00 May 1 '5
French A Foster E French H	1 50 Apri 1 '50 1 50 Feb 1 '50 75 July 1 '50	Whatier O Wyman W Webb D	9 42 Jan 1 '5' 8 on a't 50 on a't
Fuller C Hayward J R	3 00 on a't 1 50 Feb 10 '51	Winslow S Worthley E J	2 00 May 1 '5 75 July 1 '5 7 00 Jan 1 '5
Hoyt S Husted J B Hanson G	1 50 on a't 1 50 on a't 1 50 Nov 20 '50		1 50 Dec 1 '50 2 00 on a't
Hoyt J	1 00 Sept 1 '50		3 00 Sept 1 '5

The following have paid to Jan., 1851. D P Adams, Jas Allen, John Adams, Thos Arnold, B Austin, Jo Athearn, Chs Allen, Moses Atwood.

Athearn, Chs Allen, Moses Atwood.

Jacob Bradbury, Wm H Burnham, A O Bridge, Joshua Barney, Elvira Bartlett, J M Blake, Benj Barnard, Wm Berkley, E R Burnham, Abram Brown, Robt Burne, Susan Brown, John Butterworth, Lurin Bourne, S H Burgess, John Barnes, Geo R Bentley, Nathan Bartlett, D C Brick, Cyril Bowker, C H Ball, Matthew Bryant, Sarlard & Goodrich, Ezra Bennett, Peter Bennett, F W Barher, O C Buckland, Nath'l Battey, Chauncey Buckley, L R Bowers, Nabby Brooks, J H Brooks, M W Burrill, Fred'k Baylies, Cath Bassett, E M Baylies, Benj Bates, Alex'r Blanchard, Leonard Blanchard, Cy-

J W Corrison, Caleb Curtis, Wm Collins, Renj Cass, R Cole man, J O Curtis, David Clifford, Amos Cogswell, Nathan Caswell S L Cowdin, Lydia Chapman, E Q Cadwell, Wm R Case, Edwin Crosby, Luther Couch, Wm Covell, Miss J Curtis, John Collins, Betsey Crane, Miss C Crandall A J Crouch, Seth Cleaveland, S P Coffin, Edwin Coffin, James Clark, Allen Crowell, Eben'r Carsley, Elijah Campbell, John Curtis, J Y Cushman, N Cofran, L Cochran, Orin Converse.

Orin Converse.

Jona Dearborn, Thos Doane, Silas Dunbar, Dan'l Dwight, Wm Dearborn, Neh Doane, Knowles Doane, B Doane, Ira Darrow, Asa Dyer, E W Dean, Elisha Doe, Nancy Dennison, Elijah Dutton, R Dyer, Aaron Davis, D Deshon.

Calvin Ewins, Sol Eastman, SA Edmond, Wm Ellis, Aaron Eaton, Jos Ellsworth, L Elliott, Geo Evans, Jesse Eastman, Ensign Ellis.

F S P Farrington, John Firman, R C Fernald, Thos Foy, Alvah Francis 2d, Jas Francis, L M Frary, Henry Fuller, E. Frest, Stephen French, P F Flood, J L Foy, W E Folsom, D Flood, Ehen Freeman, M Fitch, Jas Fenwick, Linus Fish, W Fox.

M T Green, David Gott, A F Green, H P Griffing, Goodwin & Bartlett, Jos Gorham, J B Gove, R A Graves, Wm Glass, Benj Gerrish, Hez Gerrish, Randolph Grant, H. Grant, Wm Groce, B Gove, R Grant, J H Gill, H B Goodell, E Goodridge.

H N Hall, J Howe, D W Houghton, Liberty Hall, Geo Hinms H N Hall, J Howe, D W Houghton, Liberty Hall, Geo Hinman Jacob Heath, M J Hansen, Dan'l Holden, O S Hollister, John Ho bart, S C Hayward, O Handy, W Hurlburt, E Hodsdon, Orin Har wood, A Hollister, G S House, S Hurlburt Jr, Orin Harriman, Ben P Hight, J Hammond, Henry Hobart, Isaiah Hall, Rufts Hill, Wn Holues, B S Hagar, G M Hyde, J G Hobbs, J M Heath G W Han

Aaron Kidder, C H Kinney, Sam'l Kimball, J Korngieble, Mc Knight, Sampson Keyes, Chs Kingsley. L M & N

Gilman D Lancy, P B Lewis, John Lamson, Joseph Ladd, Simeon Larned, Solon Lyon, Eli Latham, O Loveland, I P Ladd, Jason Luce, George Locke, L B Leighton, Elijah B. Lovejoy, Thos Lambert, John Morritt, John McGoodwin, Wim McNail, W S Marsh E H Miller, J O Morse, Henry Merchant, 2d, Jas Mayhew, Jas Marter, John W Manter W m McGilvray, Jer Merithew, Alfred Mayo, Nehemiah Mack, Wim Moore, S Mills, R S Merritt, C S Magoon, R McIloy, Dan'l Nash, Simeon S Nash, Israel Nickerson, Aaron Norton, Rufus Noyes, More R Noyes, Abby S Nichols, Sam'l Nevans, I C Norris, John Nichols, Francis Nash.

Lyman B Pulsifer, David Powell, Chas N Plummer, M & J Pa tee, isaac Parker, Jos Parker, Orange Page, Summer Pattanm, St. ney B. Potter, Franklin Pendleton, Abner P. Peirce, Micajah Poo Daniel C Palmer, Polly Parks, B A Paddleford, J & S Putnan Laurin Pratt, E li Pettingill, Dan'l Peirce, Isainh D Penes, Josep T Pease, Bela L Pratt, Sam'l P Peavey, Simeon Peirce, Zebede

T Pease, Bela L Frans,
Perry, Moses Plumer.

R
Caroline Reed, J & S Robinson, John Rolf, Wm. Rendfield,
Roper, Wm Rice, Benj Rice, Chas Rowe, John A Riggs, Dan
Rand, John Rolfe, Dexter Robinson, Susan Russell.

Sagar, Allen Segar, Hann

Levi Sanborn, Levi Small, John Segar, Allen Segar, Hannah Sullivan, C A Smith, Seth Smith, Henry H Snow, Sam'i Smith, J W. Savage, Otis Savage, Alfred Sisson, Sarah Shumway, Ellis M Swift, Nathan Standish, Erastus W Staples, J Sufford, Dan'i K Smith, M A T Snith, Sam'i B Smith, C Savage, Levi Shaw, Chauncey Sparks, W C Sparks, W S Simmons, S Spaulding, H P Short, Kilburn Smith, Francis C Smith, John S Sponter, Hiram Stone, Jas Strout, Benj Swett Jr, David Stinson, Bavid Scavey, John Shirley, Sam'i Sargent, Dan'i M Sargent, K Stebbins, W B Savage.

T

Merritt Upham, Jos Upham, H Vinton, Peter Vaughan, Sam

G Vincent.

Cath G Wheeler, I Wiggin, E Wormwell, Abram Woodsome, A Willis, Benj Welch, Jr. A C Walker, P Wendall, Lois White, Lucius H Whiton, Wm Winch, C S West, Miss A Whittemore, W Wilder, H Wier, Elisha Ward, Saml Warner, A Wheeler, Jon Z Wetherbee, Chs Worth, Thos C Wood, Calvin Whitcomb, H Winslow, J Wiggin, Nathan Wood, S Winslow. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 4th.

compromise resolution upon the slavery question and spoke at length in its defence. He offered the following compromise resolutions:

1st. That California, with suitable boundaries, ought to be admitted as a State.

2d. That it is inexpedient for Congress to oppose the restriction of slavery.

3d. That the Western boundary commence one league from the Rio Grande, and run thence to the Southern line of New Mexico.

4th. That Government pay the Texas debt before annexation, Texas relinquishing all claim to New Mexico.

4th. That Government pay the Texas debt before annexation, Texas relinquishing all claim to New Mexico.

5th. That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the people of the District.

6th. That it is expedient to abolish the traffic in the District, of slaves brought from without.

7th. A more effectual provision for the restitution of fugitives.

8th. That Congress has no power to control the slave trade between the States.

Mr. Clay made a powerful speech. Messrs. Rusk, Davis, of Miss,, and Mason opposed the resolutions. Mr. C. replied to each. A long debate ensued, and the resolutions were made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

House.—A bill was offered favoring the free admission of Canadian produce into the United States, providing Canada would reciprocate. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

A bill was offered computing mileage by the nearest mail route.

8exark, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Mr. Houston's Territorial resolutions were made the order of the day for Tresday next.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 2nd.

Mr. Houston's amendment to Mr. Seward's resolutions, proposing 160 acres to each family not landholders or citizens, was taken up. Mr. Mangum said that you might recommend 320 acres and a negro besides.

Mr. Seward explained his own resolution. Mr. Douglass opposed. Mr. Seward again explained his own suggestion, Mr. Houston his, and Mr. Walker his own. The resolutions were then referred.

House.—The mileage debate was continued, but was House.—The mileage debate was continued, but was Hammond's Ruinds.

Hammond; S. Quimby. the state of the Union, and took up the revenue resolution. Mr. Bayley made a speech, arguing that the expenses of collection are enormous.

Senate, Thursday, Jan. 31.—A communication was received from the President, answering the resolution of Mr. Houston, passed the 7th of January. He denies any military interference in the matter in question, and says no information has been received showing that the present Governor of Texas concurred with his predecessor in the opinion that the boundary question belonged to the legislation of the Executive of the nation. The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass' Austrian resolutions were taken up and Mr. Hunter opposed them. Mr. Foote advocated them, after which they were informally passed over. An executive session followed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House convened, and adjourned over, to pay the usual tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Dickinson, who died shortly after the adjournment of the last Congress.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.

N. Tainter, Osterville, 1 pkge, by Witherell; B. T. Sanford, New Bedford, 1 pkge, Harch; A. D. Hatch, New Bedford, 1 pkge, Febreney; I. D. Rust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, Cheeney; I. D. Rust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. B. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, Cheeney; I. D. Rust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. B. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, Cheeney; I. D. Rust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. B. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, Cheeney; I. D. Rust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. B. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, Pkge, Longhey; J. Moore, S. Berwick, 2 pkge, Ebrason; J. Caughey, 156 Nassau St., New York, 1 pkge, Pkge, Harnden; S. Higgins, J. D. Hust, Montpelier, 1 pkge, Thompson; W. Smith, Dover, 1 pkge, Nier, J. Rust, Montpelier BOOKS FORWARDED, from Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent, 5 Cornhill. MARRIAGES.

The Senate adjourned over on Thursday until Monday. In their last Executive Session a proposition was received from the English Hudson Bay Company to sell the United States all their possessions, rights, and property; in Oregon, for one million of dollars.

The House adjourned yesterday, having elected the Rev. Mr. Gurley as their chaplain. [Mr. G. is the Secretary of the Colonization Society, and has recently returned from Liberia.]

It is the general opinion here that the Southerners in both Houses will support the programme laid down by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina. They meet on Monday next, with a mutual understanding and agreement that all supplies are to be resolutely refused until some definite action is had on the Slavery question.

Nothing else, it is agreed, will be done next week, but to make speeches upon the subject. No action will be had upon the Revenue Bill, and no action upon anything else. So at least is the impression and the out-giving, to-day.

MARRIAGES.

In Waltham, Jan. 6th, by Rev. J. A. Adams, James McAlhan-ney to Miss Ann Mullahan, both of W.; Jan. 1st, in Watertown, George Webster to Miss Maria Rockwell, both of Newton: John Newton: John Adams, of Charlestown, to Miss Harriet W. Doughty, of Newton: In Lynn, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Jan. 24th, Joseph Hampson to Newton: John Adams, of Charlestown, to Miss Maria Rockwell, both of Newton: John Newton: John Adams, of Charlestown, to Miss Harriet W. Doughty, of Newton: In Lynn, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Jan. 24th, Joseph Hampson to Newton: John Adams, of Charlestown, to Miss Maria Rockwell, both of Newton: John Adams, of Charlestown, to Miss Ann Mullahan, both of W.; Jan. 1st, in Watertown, George Webster to Miss Ann Mullahan, both of Webster, John Newton: John N

port, Hubbard Brigham, of Boston, to Miss Mary B. Whiting, of N. B.
In Westerly, R. I., 14th ult., by Rev. W. O. Cady, John B. Sisson to Miss Cynthia A. Sisson, both of Stonington, Conn.; 2sth ult., Horace C. Lamphere to Miss Abby M. Owen, both of W. In York, Me., by Rev. Alvra Hatch, Josiah Shaw to Miss Sophia Boston; Wm. Francis Goodwin to Miss Mary Frances Adams, all of York; Bev. W. Gove, of Pettsmouth, to Miss Sarah Y. Lucas, of York; Geo. W. Gove, of Pettsmouth, to Miss Sarah Y. Lucas, of York; David Winn, of Wells, to Miss Sophia C. Norton, of Y. In Tuftonboro', N. H., Nov. 20th, by Rev. G. W. Bryant, Wm. F. Dame to Miss Betsey D. Canney, both of T.; Dec. 7th, Parkman D. Adjutant, of P., to Miss Pricellia Thomson, of Ossipee.

In Bristol, N. H., Dec. 9th, by Rev. A. C. Manson, Luther Ingals to Miss Sarah A. Emmons, both of B.

In Hiram, Mc., Jan 1st, by Rev. A. P. Sanborn, Lemuel Cotton to Miss Mary W. Pierce, both of Hiram; in Baldwin, Jan. 24th, by the same, Greenleaf W. Davis to Miss Mary Weed, both of B.

In Vinalhaven, Nov. 10th, by Rev. L. Morse, Luther Kimball to Miss Marguert Calderwood, both of V.; 10th ult., Jonas Young to Miss Marguert Calderwood, both of V.; 10th ult., Jonas Young to Miss Mary Larry, both of V.; July 5lin, Mr. Hiram Gordon to Miss Ann E. Garland, both of Hamphen.

In Bristol, Me., Dec. 4th, by Rev. S. H. Beale, Charles Tilton to Miss Abgail J. Brower; 14th, Isaac Chapman to Miss Martha Crooker.

In Fairlee, 20th ult., by Rev. P. Mason, Henry Huntington, of Chelsea, to Miss Eliza Jane Shaw, of F.; in Bradford, 22d ult., by Carles Tilton of B.

DEATHS.

In Chelsen Point, Jan. 23, Martha, wife of Mr. Bill Tewksbury aged 65 years.
In Framingham, Nov. 24th, Wesley Whitefield, son of Henry and Mary McIntire, aged 15 years.
In Newburyport, 28th ult., Harriet Susan, infant daughter of Joseph and Mary J. Illsley, aged 19 months.
In Bristol, Me., 9th ult., Thomas M., son of Oakman and Sarah Ann Ford, aged 12 years and 6 months.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Church Street Female Relief Society will hold heir Anniversary Meeting, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10th. Ber-non by Rev. J. D. Bridge.

DEDICATION AT LAWRENCE.—The First M. E. Church at Lawrence, Mass., will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Wed-nesday, Feb. 20th; services to commence at half past I o'clock, P. M. Bishop Janes has engaged to preach the opening sermon. Brethren in the ministry are hereby cordially invited to be pre-

THE DOVER DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting at Lawrence, Feb. 19th and 20th. For assignment of parts, see Herald, Dec. 20th.

E. Apaws, per order.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution is to commence on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 9 o'clock. Board of instruction as it has been. A good supply of board can be obtained in the new Boarding House, in charge of Rev. P. Frost, on the most reasonable terms. As the Trustees have spared neither labor or expense in making this a most desirable situation to acquire a finished education, it is hoped our friends will exert themselves in furnishing a good number of students.

HENRY CLOSSON, Secretary.

Springfield, Vt., Peb. I.

Springfield, Vt., Feb. I.

Springfield, Vt., Feb. I.

THE PENOBSCOT METHODIST MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Brewer, the 12th day of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. By a vote of the Association, at its last meeting, the committee of assignments were required to "assign texts of Scripture for written sermons, instead of subjects for ess ays," as heretofore; and the Secretary was required to publish the report of the committee as soon as possible in the Herald. I have this day received the report, which is as follows: "N. D. George, Rom. 11: 12—A. Church, Matt 10: 34—C. D. Pillsbury, Mark 16: 15—F. A. Soule, I Peter 5: 8—E. H. Whitney, Epb. 5: 11—E. M. Fowler, 2 Thess. 13: 14—Geo. Pratt, Eccl. 3: 21—S. F. Wetherbee, Rev. 22: 9—A. C. Godfrey, 1 Tim. 4: 14—J. Benson, Psa. 14: 1—J. W. Dow, Phil. 3: 7—J. C. Perry, Heb. 2: 7—E. B. Dunn, Titus 2: 13—R. B. Curtis, Eph. 3: 15—M. R. Hopkins, Eph. 1: 9, 10—G. F. Elliott, Col. 3: 1—P. Burgess, Heb. 13: 5—H. F. A. Patterson, 2d Thess. 5: 17—N. L. Thompson, Acts 20: 29—J. Higgins, James 2: 22—H. C. Tilton, 1: John 5: 7—A. Kendall, 2 Tim. 4: 5—C. H. A. Johnson, Matt. 26: 32—E. B. Fletcher, Rom. 10: 4—T. P. Adams, 1: 8—J. H. Soule, 1 Thess. 4: 7."

Brewer, Jan. 25.

NOTICE.—There will be a Sabbath School Celebration held in

NOTICE.—There will be a Sabbath School Celebration held in the M. E. Chapel on Suffolk St., on Wednesday (this) evening, t commence at 7 o'clock. The friends of this institution are invite to attend on the occasion. C. M. Hyggiss, Superintendent.

PEACE CONVENTION.—The friends of Peace in Maine, will hold a Convention at Augusta, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A delegation of the American Committee, consisting of Elihu Burritt, Eq., Ilon. Amasa Walker, and others, will be present. It is earnestly desired that the friends of Peace will come from all parts of the State, and together speak a great word for Peace. May we not hope that every Town, Church, and Literary Institution in the State, will be fully represented? Come, friends of Religion and Humanity, and let us take counset together.

Per order of the American Peace Congress Committee.

NEWRURY SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of twelve weeks commences Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M., Feb 2l.

JOSEPH E. KING, Principal.

Newbury, Vt., Jan. 30, 1850. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Spring Ferm of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 21st of Feb-uary, and continue twelve weeks.

REV. RICHARD S. RUST, Principal.
JOHN C. CLARKE, Teacher.
JULIA F. ROBINSON, Preceptress.
HELEN M. LADD, Teacher of Music.
The Boarding House is in successful operation, under the supervision of Rev. Lewis Howard, at which board may be obtained for nine shillings a week. Those desiring to board themselves can obtain conveniently furnished rooms at a reasonable price.

Northfield, Feb. 1, 1850. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The Spring Term of the Wesleyan University will commence on Thursday, the 31-t day of January, 1850.

Stephen Olin.

31

MARKETS.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c

FLOUR AND GRAIN. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.-Feb. 2, 1850. [Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c
bl.

10 00 a 11 00
9 00 a 9 50
0 00 a 8 00
bbls, lb.

10 00 a 17 00
Hams, Boston, lb.
14 50 a 15 00
13 50 a 14 00 Cash price
Navy Mess, bbl.
No. 1 do.
Pork, Hoston, ex. clear, bbl. Boston Clear Obio ex. clear Do. clear BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. 20 a 22 | Cheese, best, ton, 13 a 18 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., l'ub, best, ton, hipping, do., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 3 50 a 3 00 | Onions, per bu., 1 25 a 2 25 | Pickles, bbl. a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl. 1 25 á 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl. HAY .- [Wholesale Prices.] Country, Old, per 100 lbs. 00 a 00 | Eastern pres'd, ton 11 00 a 11 5 New, 70 a 75 | Straw, 100 lbs. 50 a

40 a 43 | Com. to 1-4 blood 39 a 42 | Lambs, super. 100 | 1st quality 35 a 37 | Do. 2d do. 30 a 32 | Do. 3d do BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, Jan. 31

HOPS,-[Wholesale Prices.]

16 a 18 | 2d sort, 1848,

At Market 900 Cattle of all descriptions. week, say 25 cents per limidred on all qualities. A few choice ones at \$0.25. Good, \$5.50. a \$5.00. Fair, \$4.75. a \$5.25. Some as low as \$3.35. Although the weather was fine, and the market fully attended, it was characterised as a very dull day. Sheep and Lambs, at market, 340. Prices, \$2.00. 2.25. 2.59. 2.75. 3.09. 3.25. 4.00. 5.50. Swine, 7.50 at Market. 400 moslid. Prices, 3.75 a 4.75 at wholesale. 4½ a 5½ at rotail. Market flat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, LEE ON THE SOUL. For sale by C. H. PEIRCE. 5 Cornhill.

GENTS WANTED-A FAVORABLE OP-A PORTUNITY. A number of Active Men are wanted, to circulate, both in the country and city, a valuable and popular work, on very liberal terms. Persons well qualified for the service, will find it very profitable. Apply soon, to W. C. BROWN, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Feb 6

UIDE TO HOLINESS.—PREMIUM FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

[The publishers are pleased to be able to acknowledge a large number of new subscribers, obtained by the friends of the Guide, in view of the premium offered. They therefore offer still further inducements, in the hope that many will thereby become agents in the cirulation of the work.]

To prumote a more extensive cirulation of the Guide, the publishers propose to reward the efforts of any of the friends of holiness, by giving one volume of the Guide, neatly bound in cloth, for every three new subscribers, with pay in advance, to commence the first of January, 1850; and on a larger number, to pay a still higher premium.

For three subscribers, VUIDE TO HOLINESS .- PREMIUM FOR

For three subscribers, - 1 volume,
For five - 2 "
For ten - 5 " For ten "

To be selected, as may suit the agent, from any part of the

back volumes, excepting 1 and 2, and 6 & 7, which are out of For twenty-five new subscribers, all at one time, with the pay, we will send to the person who obtains them, ONE FULL SET OF THE GUIDE, from the beginning, to July, 1850, handsomely and uniformly bound in cloth, comprising 10 vols.; or somety and uniformly bound in cloth, comprising 10 vols.; or if preferred, one set of Parley's Cabinet Library, a 16000, work of 20 vols., handsomely and uniformly bound, and the most perfect family and school library now published.

This is a large premium, but will be 6000. This is a large premium, but will be freely given. If any of our friends do not consider it a sufficient inducement to efficient action, we still hope they will work, and place the balance to a BETTER account.

ETTER account.
\$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each
\$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each
\$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each
\$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each
\$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each of vols. 1 and 2, and 6 & 7, bound or unbound, if sent in soon.
G. C. RAND & CO., Publishers,

DOPULAR PERIODICAL FOR THE YOUNG FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE FOR 1850. The January number, for the year 1850, commences the fifth volume of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine. The work has been published two years, and has met with entire favor, both from its subscribers and the public. The following, among a vast number of others, speak the universal comment of the American Prese :

"We prize this as the most valuable of publications for the Young."—Eastport Sentinel.
"We wish every boy and girl in our village could have a copy."—Cabatville Mirror.

"Mark Forrester makes a very interesting monthly for the young folks."—Zion's Herald.

"If 'Mark Forrester' is not 'Peter Parley' himself, he is a near relative."—Lynn News.

"The Boys' and Girls' Magazine is received, and is full of interest. It is the prince of magazines for children."—North Adams Transcript.

interest. It is the prince of magazines for children."—North Adams Transcript.

"It is an elegant little work, both entertaining and instructive."—Salem Register.

"It is just what children want, and just what they should have."—Middleton Constitution.

Parents, Guardinas, Teachers, who are searching for a magazine for the young, cannot do better than to subscribe for this work. It is published monthly, at \$1 a year, in advance, or \$1.25 if not paid within the year. To clubs it is furnished at the following rates, when paid in advance:

For four copies,

For seven copies,

For twelve copies,

For sixteen copies,

For twenty copies,

For twenty copies,

For twenty copies,

For sixteen copies,

For twenty copies,

Any person who will send in the names of three subscribers and three dollars, shall receive the volume of Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine for the year 1849, neatly bound; and any person sending in the names of five new subscribers and five dollars, shall receive the volumes of Forrester's Magazine for 1848 and 1849,—two years,—being the complete work, neatly bound, in two volumes. Here is an opportunity to purchase the back volumes very cheap.

Orders enclosing money may be sent by mail, at our risk, if enclosed by the Post Master. (Co-Care must be taken to have them plainly addressed to BRADBURY & GUILD,

Feb 6

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. HRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS OIT IS.

The Subscriber has a fine variety of Gift Books, of all sizes and prices, from one cent to \$10, comprising Annuals,—religious and otherwise—Poetical Works, Biographies, Irving's and Headley's Works, Travels, Allegories, Religious and Juvenile Works, in rich bindings and beautifully illustrated—all of which he will sell at the lowest price.

CHARLES WAITE,

Dec 19

No. 56 Cornhill.

DOOKS FROM AUCTION. THE SUBSCRI-BER is now receiving from auction and otherwise a fine variety of Gift Books, for young and old. Also, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Medical Books; which will be sold at extremely low rates, wholesale and retail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ETTER TO LADIES, IN FAVOR OF FE-MALE Physicians for their own sex, particularly as Obstetric practitioners. By Samuel Gregory, A. M., Secretary of the American Medical Education Society. 48 pp. 121-2 cts. For sale by C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Corobill.

Jan 23

H. GOODNO, DENTIST, No. 210 N. GUODAGO, MASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
All operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, faithfully performed, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Refer to Rev. Joseph Cummings, Chelsea, or to Rev. Mark

Trafton, Boston. Charges reasonable. 3m REED & CUTLER, IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints and Dye Staffs, No. 33 India Street. Also, proprietors of the well known and celebrated VEGE-TABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTIONS; kept and sold generally in New England.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap Apr 22 A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

METHODISM IS EARNEST, or the History of a Great Revival, &c. &c., through the instrumentality of Rev. James Caughey. By Rev. R. W. Allen, and Rev. Daniel Wise. The subscriber is the only Agent for the sale of the above work on New London District. Preachers can be supplied at the regular wholesale prices, by addressing me at my residence.

S. W. HAMMOND.

Poinfret Landing, Ct., Jan. 23, 1850.

SHEBNAH RICH, MANUFACTURER AND Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at Nos. 78 and 80 Ann Street, corner of Centre, a few doors from Blackstone Street, Buston. doors from Backstone Street, Boston.

A large and choice selection of the best and most fashionable
Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., constantly on hand, which will
be made to order, in the latest styles and at the most reasonable prices.

Friends from the country will find this one of the best and safest establishments in the city.

SHEBNAH RICH,

ends from the country was SHEBNAH BLCD,
dishments in the city.

Nos. 78 & 80 Ann Street, corner of Centre,
a few doors from Blackstone Street, Roston,
3mos.

Oct. 24 A GENTS WANTED, TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS to the "American and Foreign Christian Union" Magazine, edited by REV. DR. BAIRD, and published monthly, at One Dollar a year. Each No. will contain 48 pp. beautifully printed. It is the organ of the Society of the same name, and is destined to have a large circulation. Great inducements are offered to good and responsible Agents obtaining subscribers to this work. For further particulars, apply, postage paid, to S. M. PETTENGILL, 10 State St., Boston.

Also, Agents wanted to self Searc' Popular Pictorial Works.

Also, Agents wanted to sell Sears' Popular Pictorial Works.

Jan 23
3t ADIES' REPOSITORY. THE UNEXPECT-A ED increase of our subscription list to the Ladies' Reposi-tory, has exhausted all the copies of the January number that we had on hand. Others have been ordered, and when they are

had on hand. Others have been ordered, and when they are received we shall forward them immediately to those subscribers who have not yet received this number. Brethren who have sent us new subscribers will learn from this notice the occasion of the delay in answering their orders.

HYMN BOOK. The new editions of the Hymns have not yet been received at the Depository. We sympathise heartily with the perplexities of our friends who are but partially supplied with the new books, and at the earliest moment after their reception, their orders shall be filled and forwarded.

Jan 23

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent.

FRESH STOCK OF MEDICINES. WIL-A FRESH STOCK OF MEDICINES. WILhas completed his extensive alterations, and renewed his stock
entire, with a well selected and fresh supply of Drugs and
Medicines, for family use, and will keep constantly on hand a
full assortment of selected Medicines, and all the new Chemical Preparations lately introduced by the Medical Faculty, espressly for family use; and the putting up of Physicians?
Prescriptions, to which branch of business the most strict personal attention is given, and no one is allowed to put up Medicine except those of long experience and perfect masters of the
business. At no time is the establishment left in the care of
inexperienced lads.

The sale of all Fancy Goods, Confectionary, Soda, &c.,
discontinued on the Sabbath. Physicians' Prescriptions and
Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.

Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.

THE AMERICAN FOWL BREEDER. A New and Valuable Book—Containing full information on Breeding, Rearing and Management of Domestic Poultry. By an association of Practical Breeders. The above valuable book is just published by John P. Jewett & Co., Cornhill, Boston, and it is offered at the extremely low price of 25 cents per copy, to bring it within the means of every man interested in *Poultry*.

We want 100 good, faithful Agents, to sell this work in any county in New Eogland, New York, Pennsylvania and the West in connection with

est in connection with Cole's American Fruit Book and Cole's American Vetering-Active and intelligent men can make money at the business Address, post paid, the publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

Curabill, Boston.

P. S. The American Fowl Breeder is done up in thin

covers, and can be sent to any part of the country by mail.

Any person sending a quarter of a dollar by mail, post paid, shall receive a copy of the work. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW

ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, 38 State Street, Boston,) insures Lives on the Mutual principle.

Guaranty Capital, \$50,000.

Accumulation—way \$270,000 tion-over \$270,000, and increasing-for benefit

f members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the The greatest risk taken on a life, \$10,000. plus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when de-

ired, and amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the Office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid. Willard Phillips, President,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
N. F. Cunningham,
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DIRECTORS.
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JAMES MILLER & CO'S, (MANY YEARS with Sheldrake, Bigg & Co., London.)
Improved Patent Artificial Hands, Arms and Legs, (feom\$15.00 to \$75.00, warranted.) For lightness, durability,
shape and usefulness, are not to be equalled in the Union. Allorders executed with faithfulness and despatch.
Deformities of every kind, in the spine, limbs or neck, inchildren or adults, caused by disease or otherwise.

children or adults, caused by disease or otherwise, corrected and cured at this establishment for one half the usual charge. Surgical Elastic Bandages, (with or without being) for Varicose and enlarged veins, answarcous swellings and weakness in the legs, Elastic Belts, for corpuleucy, humbago, &c. in the Suspender Munitor Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders.

Abdominal, Umbilical Professional

Abdominal, Umbilical, Protagens and Ulerus
Crutches, Suspensories, Trusses, &c. &cc
Directions sent by post for self-measurement.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Miller.

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JAMES MILLER,
A. La ROY PRENTICE,
Anatomical Mechanicians.

(G) Offices and Manufactory, 2 1-2 Bromfield Street, (corner
of Washington Street, Boston.

Reference is made to J. C. Warren, M. D., S. D. Townsend, M. D., J. Mason Warren, M. D., M. S. Perry, M. D.,
D. H. Storer, M. D.; to the Editor of Zion's Herald, and the
Editor of Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dec 26

DROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINA-RY, EAST GREENICH.

This Academy, located in the pleasant village of East Greenwich, is now under the charge of the following individ-

REV. ROBERT ALLYN, A. M., Principal and Teacher of

Iental and Moral Sciences and Ancient Languages.

ISAAC T. GOODNOW, A. M., Teacher of Natural Scienps and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

FRANKLIN O. BLAIR, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics GEORGE W. QUEREAU, A. B., Teacher of Ancient Lan-

guages.
Miss. A. CAROLINE WARREN, Preceptress and Teacher
of Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.
Miss ELIZA T. WHITTLESEY, Teacher of Music.

The Terms and vacations are as follows, viz:

The Fall Term will commence on the Second Thursday of August and continue eleven weeks.

The Winter Term will commence on the First Thursday of November and continue eleven weeks.

The Spring Term will commence on the Third Thursday of Japonary, and continue gleven weeks.

November and continue eleven weeks.

The Spring Term will commence on the Third Thursday of January, and continue eleven weeks.

The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in April, and continue eleven weeks.

There will be a Vacation of one week at the close of the Fall Term; of two weeks at the close of the Spring Term; and of five weeks at the close of the Spring Term; and of five weeks at the close of the Summer Term.

Price of Board, including Fuel and Light, \$1.75 per week, Washing 56 cents per dozen. Tailton from \$4 to \$6, according to the studies pursued.

Instruction on the Piano Forte \$8. For further information, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary.

ELISHA HARRIS, President of Trustees. PRESTON BENNET, Secretary.

For the Herald and Journal TWILIGHT CONFERENCE OF PRAYER.

BY MRS. P. P. S. The hour of prayer, Of mortal prayer! Through the ether, pure and dim, Borne on wing of seraphim, How it floats above! In the breezy twilight still; How it makes the soft air thrill, With its breath of love! Rising, rising, ever rising,

Like an incense from the heart, Or like troops of happy spirits Do those prayers from earth depart.

The power of prayer, United prayer! How it breaks the gates of brass Which the bound in sin must pass. With its word of might: Now with earnest tongues appealing For the full and blest revealing Of the heavenly light, Bearing, bearing, ever bearing Hopes and aspirations high;

Wearing, wearing, ever wearing All the radiance of the sky. The voice of prayer, Confiding prayer! How the fallen spirits tremble, In the haunts where they assemble, As it heavenward goes, And in their mad and fruitless ire, How they press their chains of fire In their heavy throes, While winging, winging, ever winging Through the soft and ambient air, They accursed, see angels bringing Up to Heaven that voice of prayer. The voice of prayer,

Of hopeful prayer! How it letteth glory in, On the depths of woe and sin In this world of dread! Sure the blessed ones who hover, And who seek with outspread wing to cover Each devoted head, They must smile in soft delight, When the hour of still twilight, Wafteth through the ether blue, Like an incense sweet and new,

That united prayer: Rising, rising, ever rising, Like a glorious hymn-Like a gentle melody upborne By the bright-winged seraphim.

The voice of prayer, Of earnest prayer! Far above the exhaling mist, From the darkened earth I wist, Gilding Heaven's glory, Where the music of far spheres Rolling on through endless years, Telleth its bright story, Doth the realm of endless space Undulate with spirit voices, And in every point or place, Each angelic throng rejoices, As the voice of mortal praise Blendeth with their Heaven-born lays.

There incorporate it dwells, With the eternal harmony that swells From the universe of God, Rising, rising, ever rising To the cloud-enveloped throne. Rising, rising, ever rising In a glorious monotone Natchitoches, Jan. 1, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE CHARMS OF PIETY.

I watched the merry, happy child That sported with its playmates gay, And beautiful were all its wild And graceful motions when at play; But when I heard the cherub fair Lisping at eve its earnest praver With trusting confidence and love-O there appeared a grace above All earthly charms, then cloudlessly Beamed forth the charm of piety.

I saw two maidens; both were fair, Yet not alike. One like a queen A regal loveliness did wear,-Majestic was her noble mien. And to her genius many bowed; The great, the gifted and the proud The other, like the gentle dove, Seemed formed for innocence and love But o'er each natural grace shone free

The crowning charm of piety. I saw one in the glorious prime -Of manhood; though to fame unknown Yet his high brow, unmarked by time, With intellectual beauty shone. There seemed to be a halo bright Enriching his whole form with light: He raised his soul-lit eyes to heaven, Ah! then we saw to him was given In all its spotless purity

I saw another, but his form Was bent by age; his locks of gray, Silvered by many a wintry storm Thinly about his temples lay; Yet o'er his furrowed, wrinkled face, Beauty had thrown its sweetest grace; Beauty that words cannot express, A pure, unearthly loveliness, That ever brightening seemed to be-It was the charm of piety!

The holy charm of piety.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow! Give me the man who'll say, That, when a good deed's to be done, Let's do the deed to-day. We may all command the present. If we act and never wait; But repentance is the phantom Of the past, that comes too late

Don't tell me of to-morrow! There's much to do to-day That can never be accomplished If we throw the hours away. Every moment has its duty-Who the future can foretell? Then why put off till to-morrow What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow! If we look upon the past, How much that we have left to do We cannot do at last! To-day! it is the only time For all on this frail earth; It takes an age to form a life, A moment gives it birth.

KNOWLEDGE IS NOT LOVE.

There are those who possess a thorough knowledge of Scripture, a deep and critical knowledge of it, who have perused the text till every expression is familiar to their lips; have compared, digested it; read commenturies and controversies and criticisms, till their understanding is thoroughly enlightened on every subject it proposes, and still their hearts remain unchanged, unsanctified, unhallowed by its influence.-Caroline Fry:

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Joint Special Committee, instructed by an order of the House of Representatives, dated February 28, 1849, "to consider the powers of the Legislature, under the constitution, in regard to the government of Harvard University; and whether, within the limits of those powers, any legislation is necessary to render that institution more beneficial to all the people of the Commonwealth," have attended to that duty, and REPORT :

The powers of the Legislature over the government of Harvard University have never been judicially defined and settled, and it is, therefore, impossible to draw the line which limits those powers, with unquestionable certainty.

The acts of the Legislature, until declared void by a court of competent jurisdiction, must be considered as the best evidence of its powers. The constitution of Massachusetts, established in 1780, chapter v. section 1, confirmed the president and fellows of Harvard College, and their successors, in their corporate capacity, in all their rights and estates; and declared that " the governor, lieutenant governor, council, and senate of this Commonwealth, with the president of Harvard College for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, shall be, and hereby are vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining, to the overseers of Harvard College: provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the Legislature of

the late province of the Massachusetts Bay." The corporation and overseers constitute the government of the university; and the Legislature of the State may make such alterations in the government of the university as shall be conducive to its advantage, in as full a manner as might have been done by the Legislature of the province, before the constitution was estab-

The question is, what alterations in the government of the university can the Legislature rightfully make? This question must be answered by a sketch of the legal relations of the State to the college, from its foundation to the present time. Results only can be stated within the limits of this report.

1628. The colony charter, granted by Charles council of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in general court assembled, to make all the welfare of said company, "whereby," in the language of the charter, "the inhabitants there may be so religiously, peaceably and civ-illy governed, as their good life and orderly conversation may win and incite the nations of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind, and the Christian faith, which, in our royal intention, and the adventurers' free profession, is the principal end of this plantation."

All laws and orders, so made and published in writing, were to be duly kept and put in execution, according to their true intent and meaning, for which the charter was made a sufficient warrant. The king did not reserve a right to disallow, in council, the acts of the general court of the company; they were valid, unless contrary or repugnant to the laws of the

New England. This was accomplished in 1630, and the first court of assistants was holden at Charlestown, August 23, and the first general court of colony was holden in Boston, October 19, 1630, after the transfer of the charter from England to New England.

1636. The general court founded the college in 1636, by a grant of four hundred pounds. 1637. In 1637, the general court appointed six elders, to take order for the college, at Newtown; and, in 1638, the name of Newtown was changed to Cambridge; and, in the same year, John Harvard bequeathed one half of his property, and his entire library, to the college, and the general court ordered that the college should

be called Harvard College. 1640. In 1640, the magistrates and elders appointed Henry Dunster the first president of the college, Nathaniel Eaton having been the first master, and, in the same year, the general court granted the ferry, between Boston and Charlestown, to the college. At this period, the college property was owned by the colony. and was managed under the authority of the general court by a committee of the magistrates and elders.

1641. In 1641, the general court passed an order, that "no man's goods or estate shall be taken away from him, nor any way endamaged, under color of law or countenance of authority, unless it be by virtue or equity of some express law of the country warranting the same, established by a general court, and sufficiently published.

1642. In 1642, the general court established, by an order, a board of overseers of the college, consisting of the governor and deputy governor for the time being, and all the magistrates of the jurisdiction, together with the teaching elders of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, and the president of the college for the time being, with full powers to govern the college and manage its property, by a majority vote of members present, subject to an appeal to the full company of overseers, who were to stand accountable to the general court. There remains a record of but one meeting of the overseers, under this order, on the 27th of the 10th month, 1643, when, among other transactions, a college treasurer was appointed, and a seal

1646. In 1646, the general court, in an address to Parliament, containing a comparison between the fundamental laws and customs of England, beginning with Magna Charta, and the corresponding laws and customs of the colony, stated, " that, as the supreme authority in England is in the high court of Parliament, so the highest authority here is in the general court, both by our charter and by our own posi-

tive laws." 1650. In 1650, the general court, on the petition of President Dunster, granted the college a charter, making it a corporation, with perpetual succession, by the name of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to consist of seven persons, inhabitants of the bay, to wit, a president, five fellows and a treasurer, naming them, with power, by the presence and consent of the overseers, to elect a new president, fellows, and treasurer, from time to time, and with power to acquire lands not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum, and personal property, without limit, to the use and behoof of the president, fellows, and scholars, of the college, together with other valuable powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immuni-

ties, and franchises in the charter mentioned. 1654. In 1654, President Dunster resigned his office, by a letter addressed to the general court; and, in the same year, the court ordered that there should be yearly levied, by addition to the county rate, one hundred pounds, to be paid by the treasurer of the colony to the treas-

urer of the college, for the behoof and mainte- | the general court, to the tenth day of November | nance of the president and fellows, to continue of that year; and before that period had expir-

1672. In 1672, the general court ordained and enacted another charter for the college, the president of Harvard College, for the time with the former powers, and changing the name being, shall reside there, as hath been accustomof the corporation to "The President, Fellows, ed in times past." and Treasurer of Harvard College," naming the persons who should fill those offices, and voted that they "desire Mr. Mather to go and accepted, or acted under, this charter.

order, made an addition to the corporation. 1674. In 1674, the general court, on ac-

court of chancery, the colony charter of 1628 settlement of said college shall be obtained. was cancelled, vacated and annihilated, and the Under this appointment, the corporation me liberties of the colony were seized into the king's and voted "that the obtaining a charter of inhands, whereby the college charters of 1642, corporation for the college would be of singular 1650, and 1657, granted under the colony char- advantage to the churches of New England ter, ceased to be a sufficient warrant for any both in present and after times, and that while further exercise of the corporate powers of the it continued as at present, an unhappy settlement college.

colony were continued.

under a new commission from the king for the the house of representatives. the governor and council.

1691-and after that, down to 1707, the gover- crown. nors of the province assumed the whole control of the organization of the college, without effectually depriving it, however, of its property or should reside at Cambridge. chartered rights.

or ought to hold and enjoy, within the bounds ter was not approved by the governor. aforesaid, by or under any grant or estate duly before recited, or by any other lawful right or title whatsoever, shall be by such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, towns, villages, colleges or schools, their respective heirs, successors and assigns, hereafter held and enjoyed according to the purport and intent of such reto the rents and services thereby reserved or made payable, any matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And no grants or conveyance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, to any towns, colleges, schools of shall be adjudged void for any defect of form, dent, vice president and fellows, and the counbut the same shall be in force, according to the laws of the province, in the same manner as if passed. And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and grant, that there shall and may be convened, held and kept by the governor for the time being, upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every year, forever, and at all such other times as the governor of our said province shall think fit and appoint, a great and general court or assembly shall consist of the governor and council, or assistants for the time being, and of such freeholders of our said provinces or territory, as shall be from time to time elected or deputied by the major part of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the respective towns or the charge of the college to vice president Wilplaces, who shall be present at such electionshaving a freehold within said province of forty shillings per annum, or other estate to the value of forty pounds sterling "-" And for the greater ease and encouragement of our loving subjects, inhabiting our said province or territory of the Massachusetts Bay, and of such as shall come to inhabit there, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, establish and ordain that forever hereafter there shall be a God, to all Christians (except papists) inhabit- empowered to take the care and government of ing, or which shall inhabit, or be resident within our said province or territory."—"And we council, Thursday, December 4th, 1707. The do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give governor and council, having accepted and apand grant to the said governor, and the great proved the choice made by the fellows of Harand general court or assembly of our said province or territory, for the time being, full power ett, to be present president of the said college and authority from time to time to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes and ordinances and instructions, either with penalties or without, (so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this our realm of England) as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of our said province or territory, and for

the government and ordering thereof, and of the

people inhabiting, or who shall inhabit the same,

and for the necessary support and defence of the

province or territory of the Massachusetts Bay,

in New England, for the time being, shall have

the negative voice, and, without his consent, in

approbation or disallow and within three years from the time of presentation, shall thenceforth cease and determine, otherwise shall remain in full force until repealed by the general court." 1692. In 1692, the local laws of Massachu- the sum for salary be one hundred and fifty setts Bay were continued in force, by an act of pounds.

during the pleasure of the colony.

1656. In 1656, the general court authorized another act of the court, until further order. ed, the same laws were continued in force by

the president and fellows of Harvard College 1692. In 1692, the general court granted for the time being, or the major part of them, new charter to the college, increasing the num-to punish, according to their best discretion, all ber of corporators to ten, naming them, with misdemeanors of the youth in their society, either by fine or whipping in the hall openly, not exceeding ten shillings, or ten stripes for manner of the universities in England,—and dispensing with the board of overseers altogether. 1657. In 1657, the general court, in answer The government of the college was immediately to the proposals of the overseers, amended the organized, and continued to act under this charcharter of 1650, by authorizing the corporation ter, until July 6th, 1696, when information was to make by-laws, and transact other urgent received that the charter had been disallowed business, without the previous consent of the by the crown. While the charter was in force, overseers, subject, however, to their final con- however, the corporation had confirmed the for-

mer laws of the college. 1693. In 1693, the general court voted "that

granting criminal jurisdiction over certain of settle at the college, that the college may not be fences, when committed by inferior officers and destitute any longer of a settled president; that members of that society; and requiring that if he take up with this proposal, he shall be all persons legally expelled from the college allowed annually one hundred and fifty pounds should leave Cambridge within ten days, unless but if said Mr. Mather do not settle there, then their parents resided there. The college never that the corporation do propose some other meet person to the general court, who may be treated 1673. In 1673, the general court, by an with to settle there, that the college may no longer be destitute of a settled president.

1696. In 1696, the college being without count of the languishing condition of the col- any charter in force, Lieutenant Governor lege, summoned into their presence the corpo- Stoughton reorganized its government, by apration, overseers, president and students, and pointing the former president, fellows and treasuafter a full hearing, passed a vote-"that if the rer "to continue and proceed in the institution college be found in the same languishing con- and government of the house, and in the mandition at the next session, the president is con- agement of the estates of the college, according cluded to be dismissed without further hearing." to the late rules of said college, until his majes-1684. In 1684, by a decree in the English ty's further pleasure shall be known, or a legal of it might be feared, donations be obstructed, 1685. In 1685, King James, by commission, and its present stock endangered;"—and, in conappointed Joseph Dudley, a native of Massa-chusetts, president of New England. The com-duced and passed by the council of the province, mission was renewed in 1686; and the ancient December 17, 1696, by which the number of the ordinances of the general court were declared to corporation was increased to sixteen, who were be in force, and the laws and customs of the named, and the tenure of a fellowship, with a salary, was limited to ten years; and the fellows 1686. In 1686, Joseph Dudley as president, were made removed by the corporation, for disand William Stoughton as vice president of New ability or misdemeanor, with the right of appeal the First, in 1628, authorized the governor and England, vested the government of the college to the visitors, who were to be the governor and in Increase Mather as rector, and John Leverett council of the province for the time being, - and and Thomas Brattle as tutors, in that institution. the usual powers and immunities were granted manner of wholesome laws and ordinances for Dudley was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, to the college. This charter was not passed by

> government of New England, with instructions | 1697. In 1697, the general court granted to continue in force the former laws of the the college another charter, increasing the numcountry, not inconsistent with his commission, ber of corporators to seventeen, and limiting the until other regulations should be established by tenure of a fellowship, with a salary, to seven years; and providing that a vice president should 1688. In 1688, Andros appointed William be elected annually; and conferring the usual Hubbard rector of the college. The president powers and immunities of the preceding charters, of the colony frequently interfered with the government of the college, until the province their first meeting, under this charter, July 13, charter of William and Mary was granted in 1697. The charter was disallowed by the

> > 1698. The general court voted, December 3,

1699. In 1699, the general court granted 1691. In 1691, the colony became a province, the college another charter, increasing the numunder the charter granted in that year by Wil- ber of corporators to seventeen, naming them, liam and Mary, in which, after a recital of the and making seven, with the president and vice 1630. The company and its charter were in former charters, and the decree in chancery president, a quorum, excepting for the election England. In 1629, it was determined to settle the government and patent of the company, in heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that all a majority of the whole number;—the tenure and every such lands, tenements and heredita- of a fellowship, with a salary, was limited to ments, and all other estates which any person seven years, and the power of visitation was reor persons, or bodies politic or corporate, towns, served to his majesty, and his governor or comvillages, colleges or schools, do hold and enjoy, mander in chief for the time being. This char-

1700. In 1700, the general court agreed to made or granted by any general court formerly a charter of incorporation for Harvard College, held, or by virtue of the letters patent herein to be solicited of his majesty, providing for a corporation of seventeen members, to wit, a president, vice president, and fifteen fellows, and containing the usual provisions of preceding charters somewhat modified,-the treasurer not being included in the corporation. This charter was not granted by the king. During its prespective grant, under and subject, nevertheless, paration, the house of representatives, by vote passed June 28, 1700, claimed a right to have the corporation nominated in the same manner as councillors were elected, to wit, by joint vote in convention, which would secure to the house the majority. This right was denied by the learning, or to any private person or persons, council. The house then nominated the presicil concurred in the usual form. The general court then passed a vote, vesting in Increase the decree repealing the colony charter had not Mather, as president, Samuel Willard, as vice president, and the other persons named as fellows in the charter, the general care and superintendence of the college. But before the president and fellows receiving a salary had removed to Cambridge to take charge of the college, the house of representatives passed a vote. devolving the whole power relative to the settlement of the college, until the next assembling or assembly, which said great and general court of the general court, upon the honorable the council. The president and fellows of Harvard College was the only corporation in the province during the seventeenth century,-hence it was called "the corporation."

1701. In 1701, the general court transferred lard, because president Mather disregarded their

repeated votes requiring him to reside at Cam-1707. In 1707, Mr. Willard having deceased. John Leverett was chosen president of Harvard College; and the general court accepted his election, and granted him a salary of one hunliberty of conscience allowed, in the worship of accepted, and that Mr. Leverett be desired and the college, as president accordingly." vard College in Cambridge, of Mr. John Leverto fill up that vacancy,-propose that the house of representatives consider of and grant a suitable salary, to be paid to the said president annually, out of the public treasury, for his encouragement and support during his continuance in said office, residing at Cambridge, and discharging the proper duties to a president belonging, and entirely devoting himself to that service.

"And inasmuch as the first foundation and establishment of that house, and the government thereof, hath its original from an act of government thereof,—provided, that in passing all such laws, &c., the governor of our said one thousand six hundred and fifty, which has not been repealed or nulled; the president and fellows of the said college are directed from time to time to regulate themselves according to writing, no such laws shall be of any force; and the rules of the constitution by the said act provided, said laws shall be sent, by the first prescribed; and to exercise the powers and opportunity after the making thereof, under the authority thereby granted for the government public seals, to us, our heirs and successors, for of that house and support thereof-Voted.

Sent down for concurrence. Isa. Addington, Secretary. "In the house of representatives, December 5th, 1707. Read and concurred, and voted that

JOHN BURRILL, Speaker.

"Agreed to in council, 6th December, 1707. ISA. ADDINGTON, Secretary.

"Consented to. J. Dudley. This vote, not being considered a law, order, statute, or ordained, in the sense of the province charter of 1691, was not sent to England for the sanction of the crown; and thus the college charter of 1650 was revived by the authority of the provincial legislature alone, and is now in force, having been confirmed by the constitution of the Commonwealth in 1780.

[To be continued.]

For the Herald and Journal.

SIMON G. WATERHOUSE, A. M.

Brother W. was a native of Poland, Maine, where he passed the days of his boyhood. Many who will read this notice, are conversant with some of his earlier struggles against opposing circumstances, in the acquirement of intellectual wealth. Snffice it to say, his ardent longings after truth stirred his heart with a mighty impulse, and thrice armed him for success. Having enjoyed the advantages afforded by one of the best seminaries of his native State, he had, by industry and application, qualified himself for an efficient instructor, and in this capacity, became connected with the Providence Conference Seminary in the fall of 1841, which relation he continued to sustain, with honor to himself, and the warmest approbation of both Trustees and students, during period of about 7 years, when he was compelled by pulmonary disease, to abandon his favorite pursuit, and seek relief in the quiet of his early some and in the society of his early friends.

With mental endowments of the first order, he had made such scientific and literary attainments as commanded the respect of all who knew him, and won for him distinguished university honors. Such honors are more reliable as an indication of real merit, when it is known that extreme diffidence and distrust of his own abilities was perhaps one of the greatest faults of our dear friend and brother. This peculiarity brought all enviable distinctions to him unsolicited and unsought.

As an associate, he was ardently beloved Having cultivated the social affections to an eminent degree, his presence diffused joy and delight through every circle in which he mingled. A kinder heart never throbbed in human bosom. A soul more full of tender sympathy and affection, never lit up a tenement of clay. His character won for him a multitude of sincere and ardent friends.

To the above, he added the higher and nobler endowment of Christian experience. In his religious habits he was somewhat peculiar. Though decided and sincere, he was modest in his pretentions. On the first of Jan. 1842, he made a public profession of religion by receiving Christian baptism, and subsequently united with the M. E. Church. The Sabbath School, was during his health, his cherished field of usefulness, and through his labors in this nursery of the church, his influence will doubtless long live to bless the world.

Though his excessive diffidence kept him from a more openly active interest in the church, yet none who have known him in the more retired scenes of his life, and been admitted to the sanctuary of his heart, could fail to regard him as a sincere follower of Christ.

During his protracted illness, he was evidently much occupied with thoughts of another world. In his diary, under date of Nov. 23, 1849, referring to his ill health, he says :- " It may be said that I am the child of ill-luck, and that I am to be pitied; I am pleased with human sympathy; but friends, we are all under the same sentence: the execution of mine may come first, but yours will as surely follow Reader, I pity thee!" Again under date of Dec. 6th, he says :-

Winter has set in after a beautiful autumn. Its appearance has come in its season; but meanwhile, in how many cases has the untimely frost nipped the buds of promise and withered all earthly hope. It is curious and interesting to imagine what scenes I may contemplate when another winter sets in. If not earthly, I trust in God they will be heavenly." And again, under date of Jan. 1, 1850, I found the following thoughts, "The first day of the year! How swiftly we are borne onward by the tide of time Going back fifty years, and this thinking organization of mine was not. It existed only in the purpose of the great universal mind. It has since opened its eyes upon the world, has seen its beauty, enjoyed its sunshine, and endured its storms; has experienced its sorrow and felt the touch of joy; has thrilled with the inspiration of hope, and been chilled with the damps of misfortune and disappointment. Ffty years hence, and this thinking organization will have long since knocked at the portals of eternitywill have returned to God who gave it: and the world's busy multitude will sweep on only to follow in the same experience. I am content if God can be glorified. This was the last entry in his diary. His health continued to decline gradually till Monday, Jan. 7th, after which a more rapid progress of disease commenced. On being particularly interrogated in reference to his feelings in view of death, he assured me of his firm trust in Christ, and his perfect readiness to depart. His soul was calm as a summer evening. He lingered in this state of mind till Saturday, 12th inst., when his freed spirit like an uncaged eagle, plumed his wings for his celestial flight, and now doubtless rejoices in the contemplation of those heavenly scenes to which he alluded in his diary of Dec. 6th. "Let me die the death of the rightcous, and let my S. C. BROWN.

last end be like his." Fairhaven, Mass., Jan. 23.

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The following passage from a recent sermon by a Connecticut pastor, was communicated to the Independent :-

"I think that the religious newspaper should

be included in this class of safeguards. Take, for example, the ablest and best of those evangelical weeklies which are now circulating in New England. What labor, what energy, are enlisted in the production of a single number! What tact in selecting, condensing, arranging! How many items of deep, practical interest! What instructive suggestions of Christian experience; what brilliant gems of thought; what precious records of the descent of the Spirit; what thrilling tidings of the old world; what rich foreign correspondence, letting us into the council chambers, and carrying us to the firesides of distant nations; what compact, yet comprehensive, views of Divine providence The workings of how many vigorous minds may be discerned upon those four ample pages! Indeed, these weeklies may not inaptly be regarded as a moving panorama of the world, differing from ordinary panoramic views in the fact that they keep up with unceasing changes, and so are ever fresh, ever new. There are but few means of improvement placed within the reach of the young, which, in my judgment, will accomplish so much for their hearts and intellect as the habitual and thorough reading of an able evangelical weekly. It would be a marvel to find a youth confirmed in habits of such reading. who is addicted to vice or lacking in intelli

"WITHOUT ME YE CAN DO NOTHING."-Did we see how needful Christ is to us, we should esteem and love him more .- Dr. Leighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN VOCALIST. By REV. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST. By Rev. D. H. Mansfield. Fourteenth Thousand in press.

The American Vocalist, by D. H. Mansfield, first published but a few months ago, has been one of the most successful tune books ever published in this country.

The publishers are receiving the highest testimonials in its favor from every direction where the book has been used. The following is from the Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, Presiding Elder of the Spingfield District, Vermont.

of the Spingheid District, vermont.

Springfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1850.

"It is my opinion that the American Vocalist is decidedly the best Tune Book ever used in New England since my remembrance. It has been introduced into a good number of choirs on this District during the past year, and has in every instance given excellent satisfaction both to the singers and instance given excellent satisfaction both to the singers and congregations. The old people receive the tunes as they would an old acquaintance and friend, after an absence of thirty years, and the attention of the young is arrested by their GRANDEUR

And novelty."

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published.
METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1850.

DR. DJXON'S TOUR IN AMERICA.

Personal Narrative of a Tour through a part of the United
States and Canada, with notices of the history and institutions
of Methodism in America, by J. Dixon, D. D. With a por-C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill.

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16—Jan 23 A NNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art—Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Antiquities, &c. Together with a list of Recent Scientific Publications; a classified list of Patents; Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men; An Index of important papers in Scientific Journals, Reports, &c. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, of the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and GEORGE BLISS, JR.

BLISS, JR.

The Annual of Scientific Discovery is designed for all those who desire to keep pace with the advancement of Science and Art. The great and daily increasing number of discoveries in the different departments of science is such, and the announcement of them is scattered through such a multitude of secular and scientific publications, that it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory survey of them, even had one access to all these publications. But scientific journals, especially those of Europe accions. cations. But scientific journals, especially those of Europe, are accessible to but very few. It is evident, therefore, that are accessible to but very iew. It is evident, incretore, that an annual publication, giving a complete and condensed view of the Progress of Discovery in every branch of science and art, being in fact, The Spirit of the Scientific Journals of the year,

systematically arranged, so as to present at one view, all the new discoveries and improved processes of the by-gone year; must be a most acceptable volume.

The Editors are so situated as to have access to all the scientific publications of America, Great Britain, France, and Germany; and have also received for the present volume, the approphition as well as the counsel and personal contributions. approbation as well as the counsel and personal contributions whom are Profs. Agassiz, Horsford, and Wyman, of Harvard

As the work is not intended for scientific men exclusively but to meet the wants of the general reader, it has been the aim of the editors that the articles should be brief and intelli

This work will be published early in March, and will form a handsome duodecimo volume of about 350 pages. As the edition is limited, those desirous of possessing the first volume of this publication, must make an early application. On the receipt of one dollar, the publishers will forward a copy paper covers, by mail, post paid.
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